

OCT 27 1913

OCTOBER 23, 1913

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

ESTABLISHED IN 1855



JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

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The Schweitzer Press

TROUBLE IN MEXICO!

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Largest Circulation of Any Ten Cent Weekly in the United States

The Largest Town In Alaska

The seventh of a series of photographs covering an 8,000-mile tour of Alaska and the Yukon

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



FOURTH OF JULY IN FAIRBANKS

Fairbanks, in the heart of Alaska, 440 miles north of Cordova, is the liveliest town in Alaska, as well as the largest. It has a hustling population of over 3,500 (nearly twice that of any other city in Alaska) and there is "something doing" every minute. The photograph shows the main street as it appeared on the last Fourth of July while the games were in progress, but it does not show the aeroplane which then made what was called "the farthest north flight" up to that time. The Fourth of July is a great day in the Fairbanks district and draws practically the whole population for many miles. The city has two banks, four newspapers, five churches, two hospitals, fine public schools, and a club which overflows with hospitality. It is located in the heart of the Tanana Valley, which is the most promising agricultural region in Alaska. But the mining of gold is its chief industry.



MINING GOLD UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A scene on Ester Creek, near Fairbanks, showing how the millions of dollars of gold are being taken out of this great camp. It has been estimated that at least half of the \$30,000,000 already produced has been expended in transportation.



THE RIVER ROAD TO FAIRBANKS

The barges towed by this river steamer contain freight and oil shipped from Seattle to St. Michael, 3,275 miles, and thence up the Yukon River to Tanana, 901 miles further; it is then towed up the Tanana River 275 miles to Fairbanks.



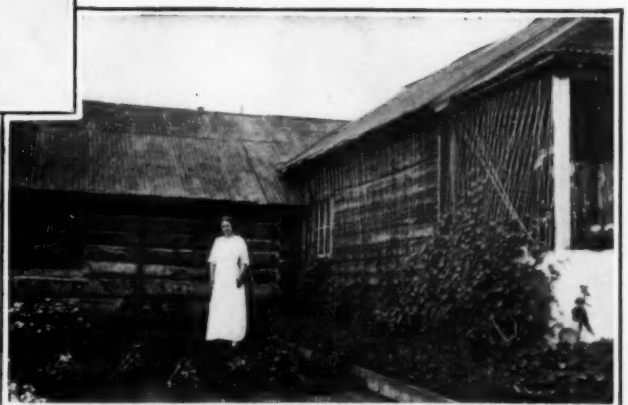
OUR NORTHERNMOST RAILROAD

An April scene on the Tanana Valley Railway, near Fairbanks. This road is 45 miles long and is one of the few lines in Alaska over which trains are still being run. Most of the others have been suspended, being unable to operate under a government tax of \$100 a mile.



WINTER MAIL TO FAIRBANKS

One of the United States Mail dog-teams which travel overland from Valdez and Cordova. Fairbanks gets mail overland about once in three weeks during the winter and by river about once a week in summer. If about 300 miles of railroad were built, connecting this largest Alaska city with the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad which runs from Cordova to Chitina (130 miles), Fairbanks would be in easy reach of the outside world at all times of the year.



A FLOWER GARDEN IN FAIRBANKS

The shortness of the summers in this part of Alaska is compensated for by the length of the days, with from eighteen to twenty hours of sunlight. Flowers of many kinds and most of the common vegetables grow and mature with great rapidity. Cucumbers grow there two feet in length. The lady shown in the picture manages one of the largest market gardens north of Vancouver. She has proven that agriculture is possible in northern Alaska in spite of all the handicaps.



A SECTION OF THE WATER-FRONT OF FAIRBANKS

The photograph does not include the wonderful activity of the river during the season of open navigation. Another photograph, made on the same day, shows eleven river steamers in port at one time. The scene was almost identical with that of one of the busy Mississippi River ports. Fairbanks is not a mushroom town but is a metropolis whose prosperity will be permanent if it can be connected with the coast by a railroad.



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NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVII

Thursday, October 23, 1913

No. 3033

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

European Agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Bream's Bldgs., London, E. C., England. Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

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The contributor's name and address should be on the back of every photo, and none should be sent in without full, complete and accurate description. Many photos have been rejected because of the lack of correct data. Accuracy should be the first consideration. An inaccurate statement is always challenged, and this is annoying.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.

Every manuscript should bear the name and address of the author or sender, plainly on the manuscript, and not on a separate slip or in an accompanying letter.

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THE REPUBLIC IN MEXICO OVER- THROWN

Posting machine guns in the streets of Mexico City at the time of the revolution which overthrew President Madero. A similar step has been taken by Provisional President Huerta, who recently proclaimed himself dictator after arresting and sending to prison 110 members of the National Chamber of Deputies. This action was due to the deputies' refusal to withdraw a resolution threatening to leave the capital unless Huerta guaranteed their personal safety. The resolution was instigated by the fact that Dr. Belisario Dominguez, senator from Chiapas, had mysteriously disappeared after denouncing Huerta in the Senate as "an assassin and traitor" and declaring that the National Assembly should depose Huerta. The latter characterized the attitude of the deputies as revolutionary and claimed that his purpose was to maintain peace and order. He announced that elections for new members of Congress would be held. Huerta's coup created but little immediate commotion, but it was generally regarded as having greatly complicated the already difficult Mexican situation. Huerta relied on the army, with which he has been popular, to sustain him in his exercise of arbitrary power.



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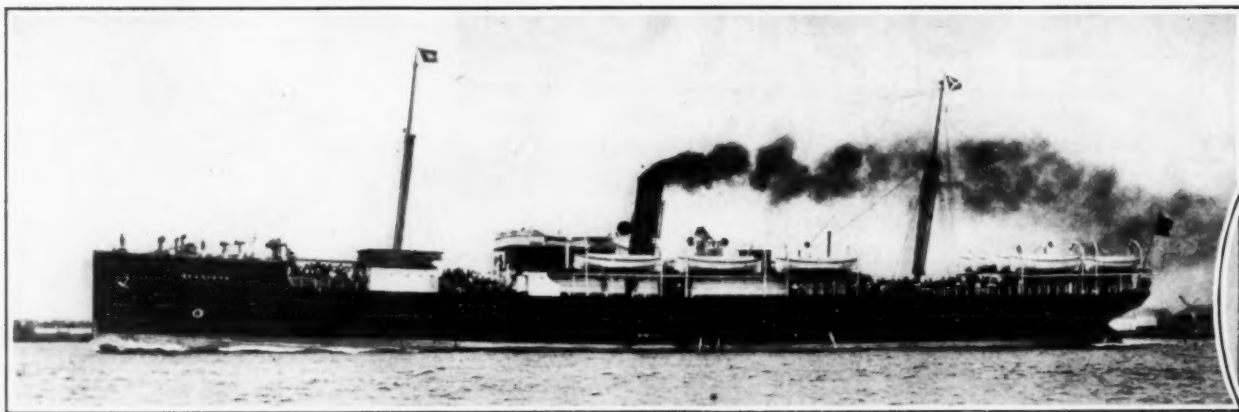
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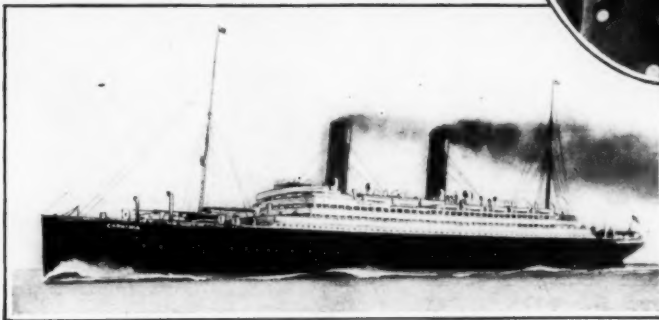


Camera's Record of Recent Events



FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A TERRIBLE FIRE AT SEA

The "Volturno," of the Uranium Line, bound from Rotterdam to Halifax and New York, caught fire in mid-Atlantic in a terrific storm. Ten steamers, summoned by wireless, rushed to the doomed vessel and the most heroic efforts were made by boat crews during an entire afternoon and night, but the waves were mountain high. Efforts were vain until the arrival of the Standard Oil Steamer, "Narragansett" laden with oil. The "Volturno" had 657 passengers and crew and 136 of these were lost in the life boats launched before the arrival of the rescuing steamers. The following steamships surrounded the "Volturno" and remained until the gale abated and all the remaining passengers and crew were rescued: "Kroonland," "Grosser Kurfuerst," "La Touraine," "Narragansett," "New York," "Seydlitz," "Deconian," "Carmania," "Czar," "Minneapolis," and "Rappahannock."



THE FINE STEAMER WHICH REACHED THE "VOLTURNO" FIRST

The "Carmania" of the Cunard Line received the wireless call for help at 8:10 A. M. and immediately rushed at full speed to the rescue, picking up other steamers by wireless while on the way. The "Carmania" reached the "Volturno" about noon and immediately lowered a boat crew which was almost lost in its hopeless effort to reach the ship. About four o'clock in the afternoon the other boats began to arrive. Captain Barr ran the "Carmania" close up and acted as a breakwater while the other boats struggled at the work of rescue. During the entire night the "Carmania's" searchlights lit up the sea. The arrival of the oil tank "Narragansett" at seven o'clock made the rescue possible by turning two large streams of oil on the raging sea. Within five minutes it was calm enough for boats to be lowered. Captain Barr directed the entire work of rescue like the admiral of a fleet and to his splendid seamanship and good judgment much of the credit is given.

THE BRAVE CAPTAIN OF THE DOOMED "VOLTURNO"

Captain Francis Inch, who drove his panic-stricken crew back to their posts with his revolver and was the last man to leave the blazing steamer. Stories of the bravery of Captain Inch and his little group of English officers were told by every one who had a coherent memory of the day and night spent in the company of death. His eyesight was seriously injured in his daring efforts to hold the flames in check and he was brought to New York in the hospital of the "Kroonland."

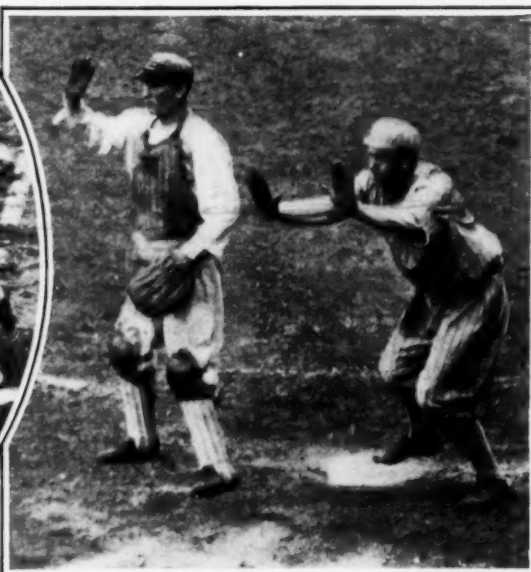
WHERE THE FRIGHTENED PASSENGERS WERE HUDDLED

The stern of the "Volturno" which did not catch fire until after the passengers had all been rescued. It was then wrecked by an explosion.



THE FIRST GAME

"Home Run" Baker of the "Athletics" scoring in the fifth inning after hitting the ball for the circuit of the bases. Collins, his great batting partner, who also scored on the hit, is joyously greeting him. Final score: "Athletics," 6; "Giants," 4.



Winning Plays Which Gave the World's Championship for 1913 to the Philadelphia "Athletics"

THE SECOND GAME

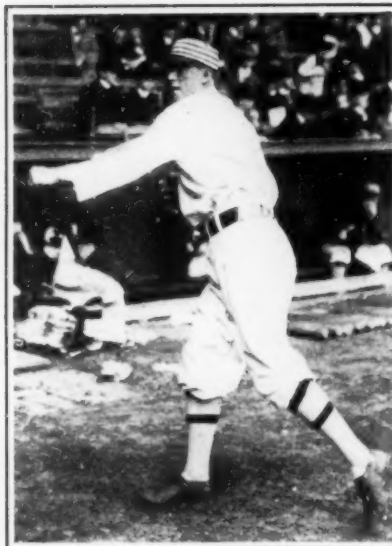
Christy Mathewson, "The Old Master," has just scored in the tenth inning on a hit by Fletcher, after having himself driven in what proved to be the winning run with a long single to centre field. His pitching and hitting won the extra inning game. "Matty" is here shown calling Herzog home. Final score: "Giants," 3; "Athletics," 0.

THE THIRD GAME

Leslie J. Bush ("Bullet Joe"), the mere boy who pitched the "Athletics" to victory in his first World's Series contest. Final score: "Athletics," 8; "Giants," 2.

THE FOURTH GAME

"Big Chief" Bender, the "Athletics" great Chippewa Indian pitcher, whose twirling with marvelous control held the "Giants" in check. Final score: "Athletics," 6; "Giants," 5.



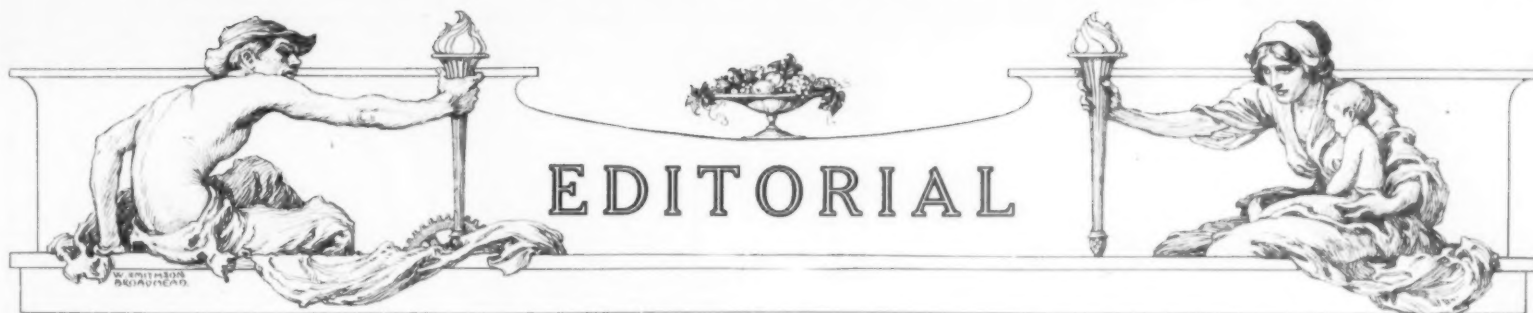
THE FIFTH GAME

Edward S. Plank, the oldest pitcher in baseball, baffled the "Giants" holding them to two hits in final game at the Polo Grounds. Final score: "Athletics," 3; "Giants," 1.



THE BEST BASEBALL TEAM IN THE WORLD

The Philadelphia "Athletics," who won the World's Championship, winning four out of five games. This team has won the coveted honor four times. Top row—Plank, Davis, Houck, Baker, Thomas, Brown, Bender, Wyckoff, Pennock. Centre row—Strunk, Lapp, Daley, Schang, Bush, Connie Mack, Manager; D. Murphy, Shawkey, Orr, Oldring. Bottom row—Walsh, Lavan, Barry, E. Murphy, Collins, McInnis.



Reason!

THERE is reason for all things. The unreasonable man is a disturber, the unreasonable woman a nuisance, and the unreasonable child a sorrow. We should be reasonable with each other. Let us stop and think a moment about it.

In the competition for business and in the struggle to secure the highest efficiency great corporations were organized by combining smaller units. An outcry was raised against these combinations. They were stigmatized as trusts that were restraining trade. The government interfered and the Supreme Court of the United States was finally called to pass upon the questions of law involved.

That court decided that the corporations should be dissolved, but that the dissolution should not be destructive, that the work should be done in the light of reason. The highest court in the United States insisted that the voice of reason should be listened to. Reason is always right. Some are finding fault with the work of the court and wanting to undo it all again. Is this reason?

The reduction in the tariff will undoubtedly affect some of our industries. It has always done so and will do so again. But manufacturers are warned by the government that if they reduce working hours or wages to meet increased competition from abroad, they must stand an investigation. It is absurd to believe that any manufacturer would close his shop to spite the government. There is no reason in this.

Everybody is preaching efficiency in business methods. Efficiency means larger profits, larger business and greater incomes. Now we are having legislation that taxes efficiency, that places the heaviest burden on the largest enterprise and the largest income. Is this reason?

The regulation of the railroads by the government and by the respective states is accepted as long as it is reasonable. Now it is proposed not only to regulate but to run the railroads by governmental authority. The railroads belong to the stockholders. If governmental control should lead to a loss, the burden must be borne by the shareholders. The government will not help to bear it. Is this reason?

The national banks are owned by their shareholders. It is now proposed to force every bank to contribute of its capital to a scheme for governmental control of a banking system. This is the force-bill pure and simple. If the new scheme should prove to be a failure, the shareholders and not the government would suffer. Is this reason?

The people of this country were prosperous and happy. Under the blessings of a benign Providence they were enjoying more comforts than are vouchsafed the working man in any other land. The demagogue appeared preaching a doctrine of unrest, disquiet and dissatisfaction; the black hand followed. Coercion and dynamite took the place of reason. Experience must teach its lesson. The voice of conscience cannot be stilled and reason cannot forever be dethroned. Let Reason rule!

The Disturber

LET us all be reasonable. A little careful, quiet thinking will do nobody harm. We must not always think about ourselves.

Nor should we always listen to those who know more about our business than we do ourselves. Usually these are trouble makers, in the family, in the business circle, in politics, wherever they exist.

Demagogues are going up and down the country telling the people of their wrongs and advocating experimental legislation. And what remedy do these disturbers offer! New taxes, new legislation, new laws, new regulations, control of our industries, railroads, banks and business. Who foots the bills? Who makes up the pay rolls, who gives employment in the factory? Is it the demagogues and disturbers? How many of this class ever worked for a living outside of working their jaws around election time?

There is a world of truth in the recent statement of Judge Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation:

"The gravest menace to this country is that the politicians who rule affairs to-day 'have so little at stake in the outcome of their acts. They are little affected if they 'turn prosperity into depression. Few of them have large bodies of employees dependent upon them for regular work at living wages. If they had they would count the 'cost of action, they would feel a heavier weight of responsibility.'"

It is always easy to upset things. It is easier to pull down than to build up. Any child can put a torch to a warehouse, but it takes the architect and builder to rear the structure and the workmen and women of the mills to fill it with merchandise.

This country has suffered enough from the disturbers of the public peace. Signs multiply that the people are turning away from them with disgust. May we trust that their day will soon be over, and that those who have been the master builders of American prosperity will once more come into their own and share, fairly and satisfactorily, with all the people the nation's prosperity in greater volume than ever before.

The Jew!

AJEWISH boy came to this country 50 years ago, with little in his purse but a boundless ambition in his heart. He had determination, courage and physical strength. He was honest and trustworthy. He had been taught by virtuous parents and he brought their benediction with him when he landed, a stranger in a strange land.

Beginning as an humble errand boy in a shop, he rose to a place behind the counter and speedily to the ownership of a little establishment. Small it was, but it was the day of opportunity and he made the most of his.

Fifty years have passed. The monument to his zeal and integrity is a magnificent business block, one of the largest of its kind on the most fashionable thoroughfare of trade in the greatest city of the land. Here the little Jewish boy reached the culmination of his aspirations.

His goal had been success. He achieved it beyond his wildest dreams. Wealth poured in upon him in a ceaseless and increasing stream. He devoted much of it to the care and comfort of an army of employees. He became fascinated with the love of art. For a bit

of porcelain \$1,000 was a common price, \$10,000 for a rare vase and \$250,000 for a beautiful painting. Thus he enjoyed the fruits of his labor.

The surging crowd on the city's royal highway on a week-day morning saw, with surprise, every iron shutter on the great building of the merchant prince drawn to the sidewalk. The rich display of priceless goods in the show windows was hidden from sight. Upon the door the passing throng eagerly read the little white placard: "Closed on account of the death of the proprietor."

\$50,000,000 in 50 years—a million a year! Shall we begrudge it to the earner? Shall we denounce him for his success? Shall we spurn his money as "tainted"? Shall we revile the Jew for his riches?

The immigrant boy became a merchant prince, a lover of mankind and a generous dispenser of help for the needy. It is not a tale of one great city in our favored land. It is an oft-told tale in many American cities and of many a noble-minded Jew.

This is a land of opportunity for all. Let envy rest!

The Plain Truth

HELP! The interest of the demagogues in the dear people is due not to a consuming desire to help the dear people but to have the dear people help them.

GOLDEN! The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth. Coming into the world in 1863, in the midst of a great war, it necessarily had a hard struggle for existence at the outset, but it overcame all obstacles, and is now one of the most prosperous as well as one of the most progressive of Southern journals. Its growth has kept pace with the growth of its city, and this has been great enough to be gratifying to all its citizens. Its anniversary edition, recently issued, forms an impressive exhibit of the expansion in commerce and industry of the New South. For all of which LESLIE'S congratulates its valued contemporary and its locality.

MORGENTHAU! The appointment of Mr. Henry Morgenthau as ambassador at Constantinople, hailed as a "notable" event by *The Jewish Chronicle* of London, has attracted much attention throughout Europe. The new ambassador will find the Corps Diplomatique at Constantinople well disposed toward Jews, "even the Russian Ambassador having been known to call upon the energetic Chief Rabbi Nahum." Mr. Morgenthau came to America as a boy immigrant from Germany. His rise in life and his appointment as Ambassador evidence the opportunity this country affords to every industrious and aspiring person, and the absence among us of that most absurd of racial and religious prejudice—that against the Jew.

NOTABLE! The report that Dr. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has at last discovered the germ of rabies is of world-wide interest. It marks one more triumph of the remarkable institution founded by the generosity of a great American captain of industry. Prof. Elie Metchnikoff calls the discovery another milestone of bacteriological history. If the Japanese pathologist has solved the problem that has long baffled scientists, his name will live in history. The horrible sufferings of the victims of rabies make this one of the most dreadful of all diseases. It does not escape observation that Dr. Noguchi's investigations were the result of experiments on rabbits, guinea pigs and other animals who were etherized and therefore suffered far less pain than a patient undergoing an operation in a hospital. We have sometimes thought that the ferocious attacks by certain publications on those who believe in vivisection did not fairly consider both sides of the matter. One of our esteemed contemporaries has been particularly virulent in its attacks upon physicians and investigators, who, like Dr. Noguchi, are solving the problems of suffering humanity. But the world moves onward and while there is life, there is hope.

FOLK! A little transient notice is given to Ex-Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri by the fact that he has just been appointed solicitor of the State Department by President Wilson. "This position is of especial importance at this time, when the administration is dealing with questions affecting some of the Latin-American republics." In saying this Mr. Bryan is correct. Nevertheless the connection of the name of the ex-governor with this post means a great shrinkage for him in political prestige. Only a few years ago he was deemed to be a personage of presidential dimensions. Long before Woodrow Wilson was ever thought of in that connection Mr. Folk had made sufficient reputation as a reformer to turn the eyes of a large element of the people upon him, and to gain for him some support as a presidential aspirant. But his day was short, and is not likely ever to return. Mr. Folk belongs to the class—Hunter of Virginia, Gray and McDonald of Indiana, Bristow of Kentucky, Newton Booth of California, Pattison of Pennsylvania and many others—who had their little hour upon the political stage, and then were heard of no more. Bryan may or may not have a political future, but by no possibility now in sight can 1916 have any prizes for Joseph W. Folk.

PROSPERITY! The latest report of the Pennsylvania Railway showed that that vast concern had, at that time, 85,000 shareholders, 41,000 being women and 44,000 men. This was, in the aggregate, a gain of 10,000 shareholders in the past six months. Except the United States Steel Corporation, no other business enterprise in the world has so many persons interested in its stocks. And the interest of each of these was vital. Every man and woman out of these tens of thousands of Americans has a decidedly intimate concern in the fortunes of that company. Its fluctuations touch all of them closely. All of them are affected by everything done in or out of Congress which has any tendency to disturb values. All have a stake in obtaining or in maintaining prosperity. Reckless legislation, now or in the coming winter, would reduce the value of all these thousands of shares, and reduce many of their owners to the verge of want. All of us seek good times. In this aspiration there is no partisanship. A Republican is as anxious as a Democrat to get a good livelihood, and keep his family in comfort. The tariff has gone on the statute book, but the currency bill is still to be dealt with. In some respects this is a more delicate question than the tariff was. Let our lawmakers refrain from making rash experiments with our monetary system.



Wilson:—"It doesn't seem to keep it down at all, does it, Oscar?"

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. Kemble

Mexico's Millions—Who Owns Them?

Written for Leslie's by E. T. SIMONDETTI

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Simondetti is widely known as the editor of *El Diario*, one of the leading and most influential dailies published in the City of Mexico. He was formerly a contributor to prominent newspapers in the United States and is a well-known writer on subjects concerning the Latin-American republics.



MR. ERNESTO T. SIMONDETTI

LESLIE'S of August 14th published an article by Senator Albert B. Fall, entitled "The Crisis in Mexico and Its Causes." It purported to give a graphic description of the actual Mexican situation and included a tabular statement of the wealth of Mexico in 1910—that is, of the total valuation of property in the republic. It was made to appear that the value of American holdings in Mexico is more than a billion dollars—one-third greater than that of British interests, more than three times greater than that of German, and almost eight times greater than that of French interests. The figures are far from being correct and are therefore misinforming and misleading.

ing—all the more so because the ethnographical, social, and historical data contained in Senator Fall's article evince a fair knowledge of Mexico and the Mexicans. The American people, if they accepted without question the figures given by Senator Fall, would naturally be inclined to conclude: "Why shouldn't we take Mexico if we own more property in Mexico than the Mexicans themselves?" "Taking Mexico" would, of course, mean war, the most deplorable of wars, the tragic and burdensome consequences of which would seriously affect the whole future and destiny of the American people. The property interests of Mexicans in their own country greatly exceed in value all American investments there, and no assertion to the contrary has ever been made except in Senator Fall's article.

Railway stocks and bonds.—According to Senator Fall, under this head come three-fifths of the total value of American property in Mexico, or \$644,390,000 out of \$1,057,770,000 total, the stocks being represented by \$235,464,000. This is the nominal value of railway stocks and it cannot be taken as representing the actual or market value, which (as in the case of many American railways) is far below the nominal one. Therefore, the figures given by Senator Fall are wholly empirical. This applies as well to Mexican holdings, which he places at \$125,440,000. But if the nominal value of capital stock is to be taken into consideration, then the figures referring to Mexican holdings should be considerably increased.

The Mexican Government alone owns the controlling shares of stock in the National Railways of Mexico, about \$115,000,000 in round figures. This company in turn owns the controlling interest in the Inter-Oceanic Railway (which operates the Mexican Southern Railway under lease), the Vera Cruz and Isthmus Railroad, the Pan-American Railroad and the Texas-Mexican Railway, the controlling stock which it holds, aggregating \$32,500,000 in round figures. The Government owns, besides, one-half of the Tehuantepec Railway, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000.

To all these government holdings must be added the value of holdings by individual Mexicans in various local railway enterprises. It can then be conservatively stated that the total nominal value of railway stock held in Mexico is \$150,000,000 or \$25,000,000 more than conceded by Senator Fall. The real value of the investment in Mexican railways is represented by their bonds, of which Senator Fall asserts that Americans own \$408,926,000. This is by far the largest item in his list of American holdings.

Now, it is a well-known fact that comparatively a very small proportion of Mexican railway bonds is owned in this country. It is true that American financiers acting as brokers have been largely instrumental in arranging the issue of Mexican railway bonds, but these have been "unloaded" by them on Europe. In some cases of course they continue to represent the European bondholders. I have not been able to find evidence that more than \$50,000,000 of bonds at the most are actually owned in this country, out of approximately \$550,000,000 Mexican railway issues, of which \$386,726,830 are those of the National Railways of Mexico, controlled by the Mexican Government. The London financial agent of Mexico, Mr. Luis de la Barra, has informed me on the other hand that the great bulk, nearly seven-eighths, is owned in the various European countries and Canada. One proof of this is that Mexican railway bonds are very active on the Paris and London markets but seldom quoted in New York.

Bank stocks.—The total capital stock of Mexican banks appears from Senator Fall's statement to be only \$79,050,000, of which he states \$7,850,000 belongs to Americans. The fact is that the total paid-up capital of chartered Mexican banks on June 30, 1912, was \$87,947,400, besides an emergency and reserve fund of \$32,662,534.56, making a total of \$120,609,934.56 belonging to holders of bank stock, or \$41,559,934.56 more than the total given by Senator Fall. Accepting his figures of American holdings as correct, although I am informed it is exaggerated, there remains the forty-one millions difference to be added to the holdings of Mexicans and Europeans, mostly French.

Mines.—Senator Fall states that the value of American mining interests in Mexico is \$223,000,000, while that of Mexican mining interests is only \$7,500,000. A recent official estimate gives the amount of Mexican capital invested in mining in Mexico at \$14,600,000. Senator Fall's figures as to American interest have evidently been taken from the total nominal capital of American mining companies operating in Mexico. In this respect I must call attention to the fact that (as in the case of railroads) the nominal capital of mining companies does not represent necessarily either the actual investment or the value of the stock.



MEXICO'S PRESIDENT
General Huerta, whose activities caused the overthrow and death of President Madero and who has tried in vain to secure recognition by the United States.

The national debt of Mexico on June 30, 1912, was \$227,313,647.34. What I have said about railway bonds I must repeat here even more emphatically. The national bonds of Mexico are almost exclusively owned by Europeans—by the small capitalists and working men of France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and England, where they are quoted daily. Even of the 1904 4 per cent. loan of \$40,000,000, which was the only one placed by American bankers (Morgan and Company), it is doubtful if more than \$8,000,000 is held in this country. Senator Fall did not take at all into consideration the cash holdings of the Mexican Government, which on June 30, 1912, amounted to \$27,643,271.87.

Now we come to the most preposterous part of Senator Fall's tabular statement—that which refers to the agricultural, real estate and personal wealth of Mexico—timber lands, ranches, farms, live stock, houses, and chattels. While, for lack of time to investigate, I must accept Fall's figures of American ownership, I will briefly point out the enormous difference between the real value of Mexican interests and that attributed to them, which, however, must appear absurd on the face of it.

Timber lands.—The total value of these (according to Senator Fall) is \$24,750,000, of which \$8,100,000 is American and \$5,600,000 Mexican. It is conservatively estimated that the area of first-class timber comprises about 25,000,000 acres (figures of the Pan-American Union) with heavy stumps of pine, oak, mahogany and some twenty-five varieties of precious hardwoods. Estimating most conservatively the value of these timber lands at \$15 per acre, the total value would be \$375,000,000.

Ranches and farms.—The Senator's statement gives a total value of \$69,820,000, of which \$4,140,000 is American and only \$61,000,000 Mexican. The official figures for the total value of farms and ranches on July 1, 1913, is \$470,690,133—or more than \$400,000,000 greater than that given by Senator Fall. This does not include the value of national and public land comprising some 56,000,000 acres varying in price from 50c. to \$5 per acre, or an average of \$2, giving a total of \$120,000,000 more.

Live stock.—Given in the Senator's statement a total value of \$60,250,000, of which \$9,000,000 is said to be owned by Americans and \$47,000,000 by Mexicans. In 1902 the total value of live stock in the Republic of Mexico was about \$124,000,000, having since considerably increased, owing both to improvements in the breeding of cattle and to the increase in the number of animals. For instance there were 3,450,000 sheep in 1902. Now there are 5,000,000.

Houses and personal.—Given by Senator Fall as totalling \$134,960,000, of which \$4,500,000 is owned by Americans and \$127,020,000 by Mexicans. The personal property of Mexicans to my knowledge has never been estimated, but it must amount to many millions, even though two-thirds of the population belong to the peon class. The value of houses alone, or city real estate, in the republic, according to official figures, was on July 1, 1913, \$275,345,056, or more than \$100,000,000 greater than the total in the statement of the New Mexico Senator, which includes both houses and personal property.

All these differences in excess of Senator Fall's valuation are of course to be added to the value of Mexican interests. But there is more that has not been taken into consideration, and that is the agricultural production of Mexico, which in its greater part adds yearly to the wealth of Mexicans. That of grains alone for 1913 is estimated \$90,000,000, or 40 per cent. greater than the production of silver and gold. To this must be added the following (estimated figures for 1913): Cotton \$25,000,000; hemp, \$14,000,000; coffee, \$8,000,000; rubber, \$10,000,000; guayule, \$18,000,000; chicle, \$2,000,000; products of maguey, \$15,000,000; sugar, \$25,000,000; and many others.

Senator Fall has undoubtedly underestimated the value of American as well as English and Mexican interests in the oil business, which he places at a total of \$25,650,000, of which \$15,000,000 is American, and \$10,000,000 English. There is at least \$75,000,000 invested in the oil business in Mexico, the Aguila Oil Company—a British concern—having invested more than \$30,000,000. The oil production in Mexico for 1912 was estimated at 16,700,000 barrels, the production of nine fields alone being at least 175,000 per day.

From the foregoing it must be clear that at least one thousand million dollars should be added to the total given by Senator Fall as representing the value of Mexican interests. It may be safely stated that the value of property owned by Americans in Mexico is not more than \$600,000,000. A statement compiled in Paris by an economist member of the Chamber of Deputies places the value of French holdings in Mexico, including railway and national bonds, at \$600,000,000.

Perhaps the "good faith" of which Senator Fall speaks might be doubted if careful thought were given to his assertion that the condition of Mexico is more or less an agrarian uprising of a very ignorant people, 70 per cent. of whom cannot read or write; and subsequently to his suggestion that the United States may intervene until such a time as a President could be elected by all the Mexicans entitled to vote, and not simply by one per cent. of the voting population. How long would it take the United States to fit an almost totally ignorant people for the universal exercise of democratic duty? Must we look for the answer in the Philippines or in Porto Rico, where after fifteen years of absolute American domination the people are not even admitted as yet to citizenship?



A BRILLIANT COURT FUNCTION IN MEXICO CITY
Handsomely gowned Mexican ladies at a reception in Chapultepec Castle, given in honor of the British Minister.



A MEXICAN OFFICER
General Alberto Rasgado, who has been fighting the famous Zapata, the bandit leader of southern Mexico.



A MEXICAN AMAZON
Senora Capitan Carmen De La Alania, who has fought in three Mexican revolutions. She is the wife of a Federal colonel and has had a command of her own during the recent revolution.



A CABINET OFFICER
Manuel Garza Aldape, Minister of Fomento and one of the strongest men in Huerta's Cabinet.



MR. ELISHA FLAGG
One of "The Three Tenderfeet."

Adventures of Three Tenderfeet

Written for Leslie's by ELISHA FLAGG
Illustrated with drawings by JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

V

A Charming Acquaintance



MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG
The Author's Son.



JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

"He made no reply and did not move his position except, as it seemed to me, to lean still farther forward."

HAVE you ever been hypnotized? Well, there are some people who have not and who do not believe they could be placed under that influence, especially by a snake; and, after reading the following story, no doubt they would continue feeling the same way about this condition of hypnotism—or whatever one may be pleased to term the experience that my cousin passed through. I will give it from memory as closely as possible.

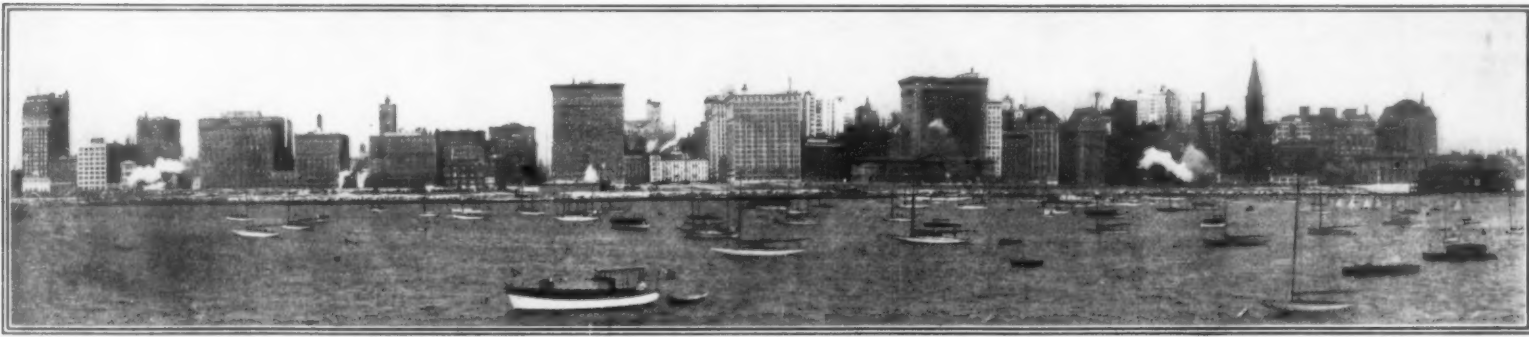
Watson and myself started out one morning from Down and Brodd's ranch for a try at antelope. After going some distance, noting I was getting ahead, I turned to call him and was curiously surprised to see that he had stopped some two hundred feet away and was leaning forward, looking very intently at something on the ground in front of him. I called to him, "What are you looking at?" He made no reply and did not move from his position except, as it seemed to me, to lean still farther forward. This struck me as rather odd and I immediately started toward him, walking rapidly. As I came nearer,

I saw the object of his remarkable curiosity. Not five feet from him, coiled, with its head well up in the center, was the largest specimen of a rattlesnake I had ever seen on the plains. The head was slowly moving forward and back and the tongue seemed to be darting in and out rapidly.

I rushed forward at Watson and, throwing myself against him, pitched him several feet from his dangerous position; then, running back a few feet farther, I knelt on one knee, aimed my rifle at the broad, flat head of the "rattler," which was still erected in fighting attitude, and fired. Fortunately my aim was fairly good, as the bullet struck him just below the head, tearing quite a gash and dropping him on the ground. Before he could attempt to run I had landed with both heels on his head and also—to my disappointment—on his tail, grinding out of all shape his rattles as well as his head, and from the size of his body there must have been a good dozen of these. The snake was probably about four feet long and as large around as a man's wrist.

The "charming" part of this incident seemed to show in the rigid, spell-bound attitude of Watson, his inability to break away from his slowly nearing movement toward the snake; and, when he was suddenly thrown aside by me, his hand flew to his face, covering his eyes, and it was some moments before he could recover himself. Then he confessed to having no power over his actions at the time, and to judge by his manner and remarks, he was well scared. He was very nearsighted, always being obliged to wear eyeglasses, and it may have been curiosity that prompted him to examine the snake more closely, which would naturally oblige him to bend forward.

I described the experience once to a friend who had seen snake exhibitions in India, by native fakirs, and was told that the fascination exerted could have such a potent effect only upon one of weak intellect! This evidently was a miss in the case of my cousin, as he was exceptionally strong, mentally as well as physically. His final remark was: "I believe that 'rattler' was charming me." What do you think?



THE GREATEST CITY ON OUR GREAT INLAND SEAS

A portion of the 24-mile-long water front, on Lake Michigan, of Chicago, the metropolis of the Middle West. The towering edifices show that Chicago is rapidly becoming a city of skyscrapers. It is in fact already noted for its many immense and superb buildings. Chicago is the second city of the United States, having a population lately estimated at 2,250,000, and it is rapidly growing. It is the largest railroad centre in the United States, twenty lines connecting it with the principal ports of the republic, with the corn fields of the west and northwest and with the lumber and iron districts of the north. Both its land and water traffic are immense. It is the seat of numerous important educational institutions. 1. Blackstone Hotel; 2. Auditorium Annex; 3. Auditorium Hotel; 4. Fine Arts Building; 5. Chicago Club; 6. People's Gas Light and Coke Co.'s Building; 7. Art Institute; 8. University Club; 9. Chicago Athletic Club; 10. Montgomery Ward Building; 11. Masonic Temple.



PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



FIRST WOMAN THROUGH THE CANAL
Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, to whom is to be given the distinction of being the first woman to go through the Canal when finished. Her husband will then be "Major-General" Goethals, for he is already scheduled to be promoted to that rank.



FORMER SLAVES CELEBRATE THEIR EMANCIPATION
Aged colored people gathered in Philadelphia to assist in the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was one of the features of an exposition lasting more than a month. This group gathered on "Old Folks Day", when special exercises were held commemorating the 50th anniversary of President Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.



SUDDEN DEATH FOLLOWS HIGH HONOR
The late Adolphus Busch, of St. Louis, whose sudden death in Prussia on October 10th came as a great shock to his host of friends. He had just been decorated by the Grand Duke of Hesse with the cordon and cross of the first class of the Order of Philip the Good, in recognition of his philanthropy to the people of Germany.



MANAGERS OF UNCLE SAM'S LOTTERY
Judge James W. Whitten, of the Land Office, Washington, who superintended the drawing of lands on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The girl on the left is Zeta Friedl, daughter of the Mayor of Glasgow, Mont., and the one on the right is Hazel Hurd. Both of the girls assisted in this government land lottery.



ENGINEERS IN AN HOUR OF TRIUMPH
Major G. M. Hoffman, Capt. W. H. Rose, and Col. William L. Sibert, the U. S. Army Engineers in charge of the construction of the Gatun locks and dam, witnessing the final test of their work when the tug "Gatun" passed from the Atlantic into the first lock. The great gates worked without a hitch of any kind.



A CONFESSED DYNAMITER
George E. Davis (seated), a structural iron worker, in charge of a United States Deputy Marshal. Davis has confessed to eleven serious dynamite outrages, most of which were successful in destroying fine bridges and piers, in a campaign of intimidation.



FUTURE ADMIRAL NOW A FOOTBALL CAPTAIN
Midshipman Gilchrist, of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, who is the captain of the 1913 team which will meet on the gridiron the team of future Generals from the Military Academy at West Point.



A GOOD ROADS ADVOCATE
Mrs. Joe Asher, of Little Rock, who has been honored by the American Good Roads Congress with the appointment as delegate at large for Arkansas and who delivered an address before the Detroit Convention.



WESTERN EDITOR APPOINTED TO VENEZUELA
Preston B. McGoodwin, managing editor of the "Oklahoman" of Oklahoma City, who was recently confirmed as Minister to Venezuela. He is a native of Kentucky and has been a newspaper man all of his life.



WIFE AND SON OF THE NEW MINISTER TO VENEZUELA
Mrs. Preston McGoodwin and son, Preston, Jr., who are now on their way to Caracas with Mr. McGoodwin. Mrs. McGoodwin is a daughter of C. E. Curtice, a well-known newspaper publisher of Missouri.



AMERICAN WOMAN WHO IS THE WIFE OF A DUTCH CABINET OFFICER
Mme. Loudon, wife of Jonkheer John Loudon, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland. She is the daughter of B. B. Eustis, a former American Ambassador to France.



VIRGINIA LAWYER APPOINTED TO SPAIN
Joseph E. Willard, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, who was recently confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Spain and who will soon be raised to the rank of Ambassador, if the legation in Madrid is elevated.



EUGENE ZIMMERMAN
The noted cartoonist, "ZIM"

The Old Fan Says

By Ed A. Goewey ♦ Illustrated by ZIM



ED A. GOEWY
"The Old Fan"

the St. Louis fans, and are able to give your attention to other sporting affairs of a more pleasing nature?"

"Yes," replied George, "I've grown so accustomed to hearing the Windy City magnate's nanny giving vent to strange sounds that its latest outburst did not disturb me a great deal, and tears and regrets have marked the close of so many baseball seasons in the Missouri metropolis that they no longer attract more than passing attention. Spin me a yarn or two to cheer me up."

"All right," came back the veteran sport, "for a starter here's a tale which is bound to interest you. The most expensive drink imbibed by a member of a major league team during the 1913 playing season cost exactly \$600.05. The player who drank the costly beverage is one of the best men in the business, but he has long shown a tendency to topple from the water wagon at times when his services were most needed. Before signing up with his club for last spring, he promised not to take a drink during the season. If he kept his word he was to receive a bonus of \$600 from the owner of the club, who believed that his outfit stood a good chance of being in the pennant fight and, consequently, was willing to offer extra inducements to keep his men in good condition. The player in question kept his good resolution for many weeks, but one day he slipped from the narrow path and entering a saloon, ordered a glass of beer. While he was drinking it the wise

manager of the club strolled in to see what was going on and, taking in the situation at a glance, informed the surprised and dazed player that the nickel's worth of forbidden liquid would cost him the entire bonus plus the price of the drink. News of the drastic punishment spread rapidly throughout both big leagues and, it was said, served as a warning to other players who were living the simple life because of bonuses promised. As you know, the average ball player doesn't care any more for \$600 than he does for his right eye, and the report that such a large sum actually had been withheld from one of the game's top-notchers caused a real sensation in the ranks. Few of those given to backsliding cared to call their managers' bluff and see if they too would be punished for an occasional lapse. To be absolutely accurate, there were fewer players pulling 'eccentricities' during the last season than during any year within the memory of the oldest fan.

"And this leads up to another thought, and it might be as well right now to correct a false impression that too often gains a strong hold upon the fans

throughout the country. No doubt you have noted that whenever one (or more) of the half dozen or so clubs which are making the pennant fights in the two leagues runs into a streak of hard luck or a slump which causes the loss of several games, stories are circulated immediately that there is dissension in that particular outfit and that this inside squabbling will probably push the team out of the pennant race. But when such a yarn is going the rounds again, don't worry over it. Occasionally there may be differences and quarrels among a few of the players, but even in your wildest dreams you cannot picture a ball player deliberately falling down in his work and trying to injure the efficiency of his team when there is even the faintest hope of annexing a \$3000 dividend as his share of a series of world's championship battles.

"As Johnny McGraw once said: 'Baseball is a business and a science. The object of every manager is to go as far as he can with what he's got and the men want all they can get in return for the goods they are able to deliver.' When a man who has been going good shows a sudden falling off it's a safe bet that he's either ill or has neglected to keep himself in good physical condition.

"Once again we hear the cry from the major league teams which neither won pennants nor figured as contenders for any length of time during the 1913 season that they failed to make any money. In fact, they go further and state that only four clubs—the Giants, Athletics, Quakers and Naps,—did succeed in gathering in any large chunks of coin of the realm through the box office windows. These statements, however, must be taken with more than a grain of salt, for they are advanced largely in the nature of an alibi. It is intended that they shall bring about a feeling of sympathy which will excuse past poor performances and also serve as an excuse why star talent cannot be purchased.

"There is no doubt that the four clubs mentioned have been unusually successful in a financial way, because they furnished the excellent brand of ball which naturally appealed to the fans, but it is doubtful if a single team in the big leagues lost money, even if some of them deserved to, considering what they had to offer. The clubs in both big leagues this year have been more evenly matched than for a long time, there has been an increase in interest in the game generally and no one will believe that all outfits in the American and National organizations have not shared in the prosperity. These tales of losses are annual affairs and if they were accepted one would be forced to the conclusion that investing in baseball club stock is more hazardous than playing the horses or taking a chance on wildcat mining ventures. But there is some profit for everybody interested in baseball, else the team owners would not hang on year after year. Of course the clubs which play poorly do not make yearly fortunes for their owners, but they do provide more than sufficient of the wherewithal to keep the wolf a long distance from the back door during the months of chill weather.

"The profits of a world's series, however, should cause every manager and every team to go the limit to take part in a division of the spoils after one of these post-season engagements. Some of the aggregations, though, which finish poorly year after year, appear to have no ambition to secure a share of such a 'bundle of coin.' If every club and every owner would start a season with the announcement that they were going after the pennants and then fight tooth and nail to land one of them, we'd see a season that would utterly dwarf the efforts of all previous years. But, with an alibi or two safely buried for emergency use, some of the teams just flop along year after year, hoping for big successes but being unwilling to make exceptional exertions to win them.

"I heard a good story recently concerning Jack Glasscock, the famous shortstop, which illustrated once again the fact that most of the old-timers were able to hold their own in an exchange of wit with the fans. After

'Pebble Jack' had slipped out of fast company, he slid from club to club until he landed with the Marion, Ohio, outfit. Jack had only his reputation and a good head with which to get by, and no one realized the fact better than he. One afternoon he was having an unusually hard time and after he had booted a few and mugged up several plays, the rooters turned loose on him without mercy. Jack bore up manfully and stuck to his game without a whimper for a long time. Finally, when the bleacher crowd had howled until their throats were sore, Glasscock strutted over, faced them and, without a smile, said: 'Say, if you fellows don't let up on me, I'll get even with every one of you. I'll come back here next season and play.' After that Jack was never hooted.

"One of those baseball sharks who is long on figuring out side things recently made a statement that first basemen who have served as managers in the major leagues have been the most unfortunate of all classes of club leaders. Of the five first sackers who, a few seasons ago, were listed as managers, only one remains on duty. He is Frank Chance and he is now serving another organization than the one in which he began his career as a field boss. Jake Stahl was let out by the Boston Americans, and Harry Davis, who had charge of the Naps, is now back with Connie Mack serving as a member of his board of strategy and as veteran coach. George Stovall was recently pushed out of his job as director of the Browns because President Hedges figured that he was not developing the recruits with sufficient speed, and Hal Chase's career as leader of the Yankees will long be remembered as an awful baseball nightmare. Three men who began their careers as catchers were still leading clubs in the big procession through the

last season. These were Connie Mack, Charlie Dooin and Bill Carrigan. Several shortstops managed to cling to their berths, though their teams were not among the distinguished performers. Joe Tinker, of the Reds, has been signed for another year, and Hughie Jennings is likely to remain with the Tigers. Bill Dahlan's situation in Brooklyn is said to be a bit shaky, but if retained he may be able to make his really classy outfit of players get together on some genuine machine work next season and make their showing of first-class baseball last longer than it did this year.

"One of the most surprising things about the National pastime is the ability of Manager Mack, of the Athletics, to dig up world-beating players from the most unusual places. At any time he can jump a crowd of youngsters on the field whose names are unknown to ninety-nine per cent. of the fans, and what is even stranger, from these develop a lot of men who assist materially in winning pennants for Philadelphia. It is said that toward the close of each season, when Mack knows that the pennant race is virtually over, he hustles a lot of unknowns into the game and prepares them for the work that they are expected to do with the club two years later. Most of these budding phenoms are sent back to the bushes for further seasoning, but a few are kept on the bench with the regulars for more home training and to be used in cases of emergency. Soon after the Athletics clinched the pennant in September, the usual crop of youngsters was trotted out by Mack and the fans were given several opportunities to see the boys who will help him fight for the pennants in 1915 and 1916. Connie's repeated successes go to prove that having an ace in the hole is a good system in baseball as well as when playing cards.

"In my talks with persons whose interest in athletics centres chiefly about the gridiron, I have discovered that a majority of them seem to feel that the Harvard eleven will be the star performers of the 1913 season, and principally because of the championship material left over from last year, several fine additions from the freshman team and the retention of a coaching system that has been tried and found to be 'the goods.' However, in football, as in other sports, the old saw concerning the numerous slips 'tween the cup and the lip holds good, and Harvard may not live up to the form figured out by the pre-season dopsters. Yale was supposed to have wonderful strength a year ago, but because of inferior coaching it failed to show to advantage. In 1897 Princeton was picked to make a runaway race, but the team went down to defeat at New Haven. Other teams, fully as strong as this year's Crimson layout appears to be on paper, have failed to live up to expectations many times; but the friends of the Cambridge aggregation are counting on the coaching staff, more than anything else, to turn the winning trick. Harvard now wears the football crown, but this is something of a handicap as the players are bound to be under a strain while endeavoring to retain it and all opposing teams can give battle with the feeling that they have everything to gain and but little to lose. However, the Cambridge bunch has started the season a favorite, with the wearers of the blue and the orange and black picked to give them plenty to think about before the final bell clangs.

"James E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., who was a delegate to the first convention of the International Federation of Amateur Athletes at Berlin, in speaking of the meeting said recently: 'Europe is excited already over the Olympic Games to be held in 1916. While in Berlin I visited the German stadium and the structure reflects the greatest credit upon the nation which will be the next to entertain the athletes of the world. It was well planned and looks as if nothing has been omitted to make it a perfect athletic ground. Germany will be well to the fore in the point score three years hence and France is making elaborate preparations. Plenty of new men and good ones are showing up in the old world and we will need to send our strongest team to Berlin if we expect to bring home the championship next trip.'

"At the present time professional boxing in this country is pretty much of a joke, and the men in the ring claiming or fighting for the various championships are, for the most part, a sorry lot. For a considerable time limited round matches have been permitted in the State of New York under the supervision of a State boxing commission, and though most of the engagements have been of a decidedly mediocre character, the members of the commission have succeeded in keeping the affairs pretty 'clean'. But the backers of the boxing exhibitions, like the men who ruined horse racing and other professional sports in the Empire State, are trying to increase the amount of easy money coming to them by forcing the boxing commission to sanction bouts between blacks and whites. Were this permitted it would probably spell rowdism from the jump and it will be the beginning of a move that would end in the elimination of legalized boxing in New York State.



Happy at last



"Where'll we hang the new pennant?"



Still a baseball dunc



He certainly was caught in the act



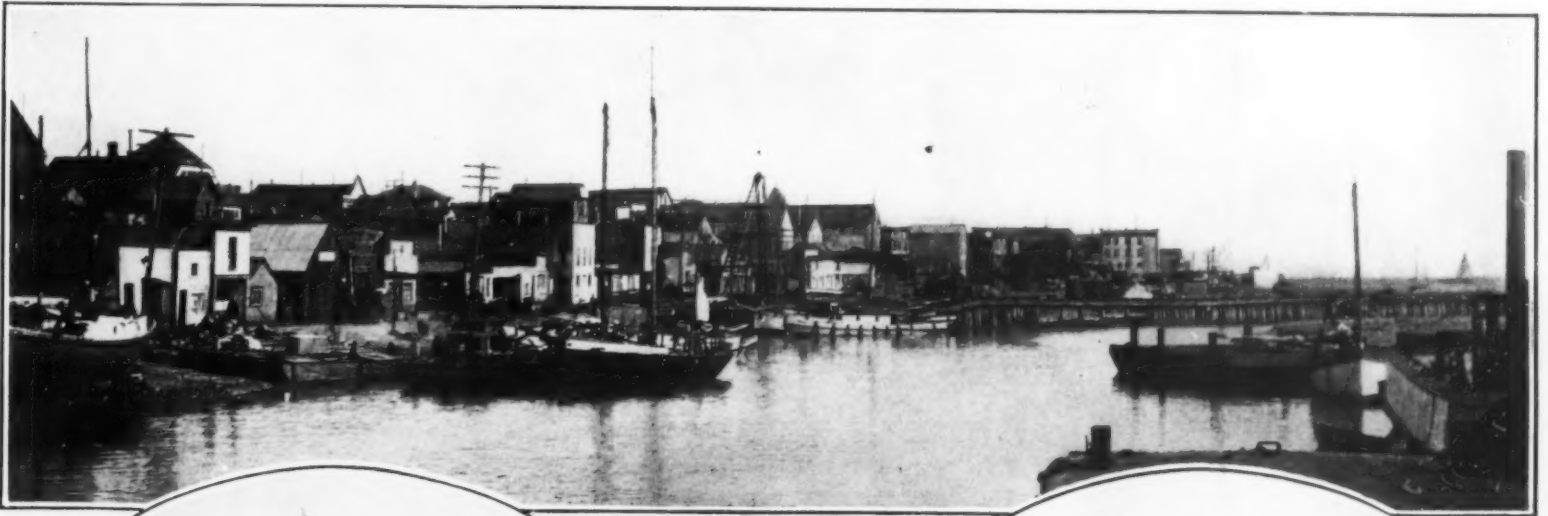
The lost children

Flood and Fire Bring Awful Ruin in Alaska

A Tidal Wave Almost Wipes Out the Golden City of Nome, on the Bering Sea, and Volcanoes Deluge the Aleutian Islands with Hot Ashes

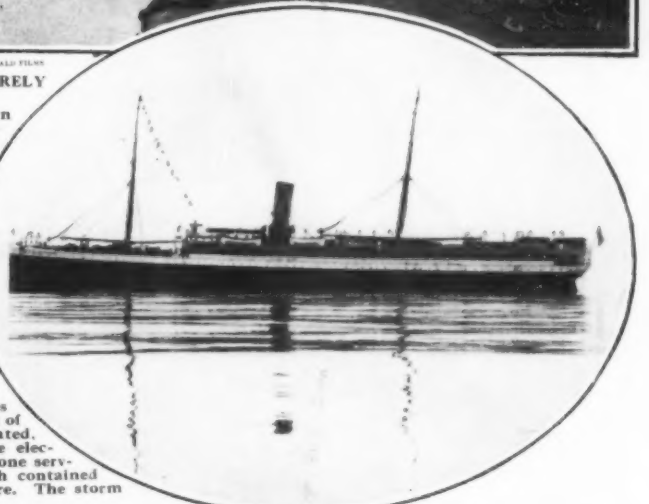
Exclusive Photographs Just Brought Back from the Scene of the Disasters by One of Leslie's Staff Editors

By EDGAR ALLEN FORBES



THE WATER FRONT OF NOME ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

The entire portion of the city shown in this picture (the northernmost city on the American continent) was destroyed by a tidal wave, which rushed in from the Bering Sea on the night of October 5th. Nome is built on the sandy beach and its principal street (Front Street) runs parallel to the water's edge. The waves transformed the business houses along the south side of this street into a mass of wreckage and the townspeople had to wade into ice-cold water in their frantic efforts to save their effects. Only three lives were reported lost, but two miles of territory next to the sea were devastated, with a property loss of \$1,500,000. The electric light plant was wrecked, the telephone service cut off and the cold storage plant which contained the winter supply of meat was destroyed by fire. The storm lasted for 36 hours and left the prosperous city, which has produced so much gold, desolate in the face of the approaching Arctic winter. Steamers from Seattle can make one more trip to Nome.



THE "VICTORIA," WHICH ESCAPED TO SEA

This fine steamship, one of the best in the Alaska service, was in the harbor of Nome when the storm broke. Its famous skipper, Capt. "Johnnie" O'Brien, quickly pulled up his anchors and steamed seaward in the teeth of the gale. The revenue cutter "Corwin" and another small steamer did likewise, and all were saved.

A FAMOUS VESSEL READY FOR RESCUE WORK

The revenue cutter "Bear," which is reported in the vicinity of Nome, will probably go to the rescue of the homeless and furnish them with supplies. Its sister ship, the "Corwin," is also near at hand. The "Bear" is famous for its daring work for the shipwrecked whalers of the Arctic Ocean.



THE BUSY STREET WHICH WAS WRECKED

A view down Front Street, showing the frame buildings which were washed to pieces by the violence of the waves. The principal business houses of Nome are along this street and many of them were stocked with thousands of dollars worth of valuable merchandise.



WHERE THE DEVASTATION WAS GREATEST

The sporting goods building in front of which these Eskimo women stand was on the side of the street which is reported completely wrecked. Near this spot were a number of fine jewelry stores and many shops containing valuable stocks of carved ivory. The United States Life Saving station nearby was also swept away.



REINDEER MEAT IN EASY REACH OF NOME

A large herd of domesticated reindeer is in driving distance of the stricken city and can be used to replenish the meat supply. The reindeer were introduced into Alaska by the Bureau of Education and they have several times saved Eskimo villages and shipwrecked whalers from starvation.



A PROSPEROUS ISLAND RUINED BY VOLCANIC ASHES

The herd of government cattle on Kodiak Island just after it had been covered with ashes from the Katmai volcano over 50 miles across the strait. A vessel lately arrived at Seattle reports great activity among the volcanoes of the Aleutian Range. The volcanic ash will improve the soil but it has killed all vegetation now growing.

Pictorial Digest of



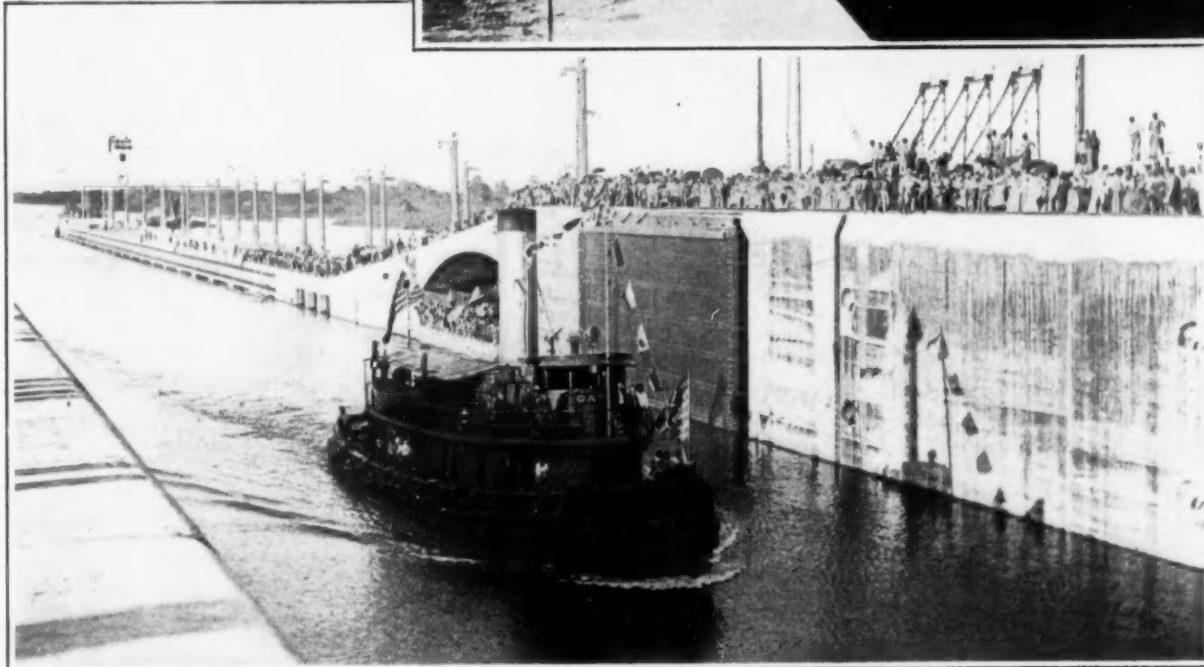
AN ITALIAN SIGNAL-WOMAN

A scene near Verona, Italy, showing one of the women employed on the Italian railways. As a rule, they serve on relief duty with their husbands and fathers, but they draw a regular salary.



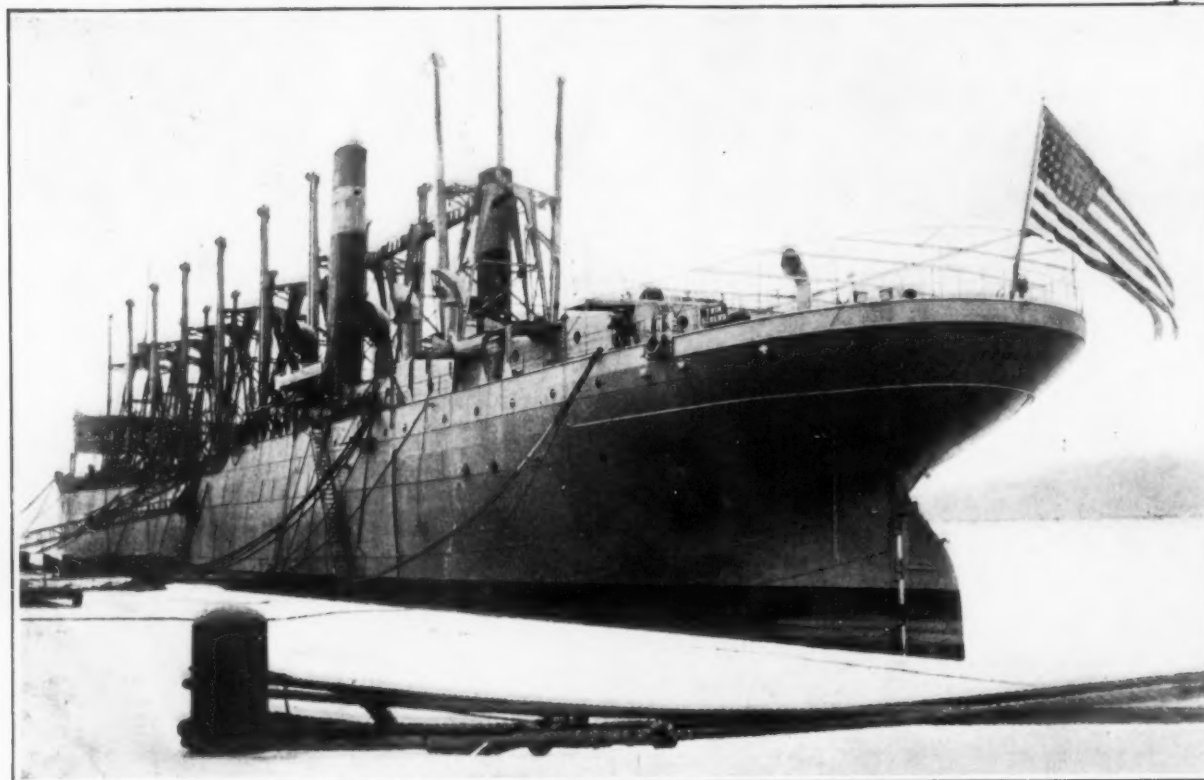
FIRST TEST OF THE CANAL GATES

A photograph made exclusively for LESLIE'S, showing the fore-bay on the Atlantic side of the Gatun locks, with the tug "Gatun" waiting to be lifted from salt water into the Chagres river water in Gatun Lake.



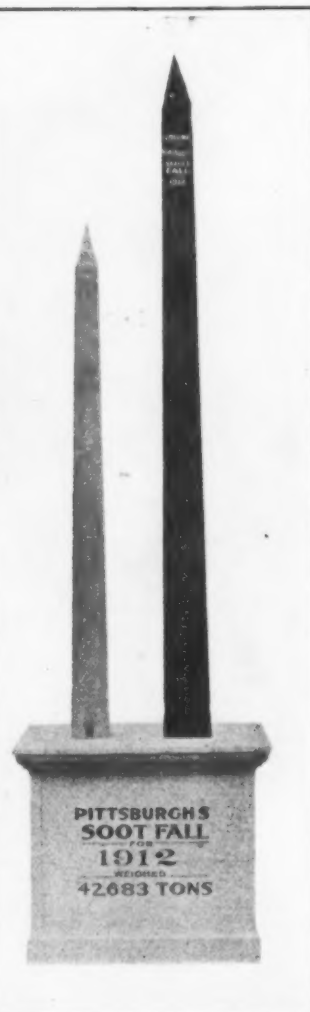
THE FIRST BOAT STEAMING TRIUMPHANTLY THROUGH THE LOWER GATUN LOCK

This picture shows the same scene a short time afterward, when the lower lock (in the foreground) had been filled with water from the Gatun Lake and the big Atlantic gates had been swung aside to let the tug pass in, just as will happen every time a vessel enters the Canal from the Atlantic.



THE GIANT COLLIER "JUPITER," RECENTLY COMPLETED FOR THE NAVY

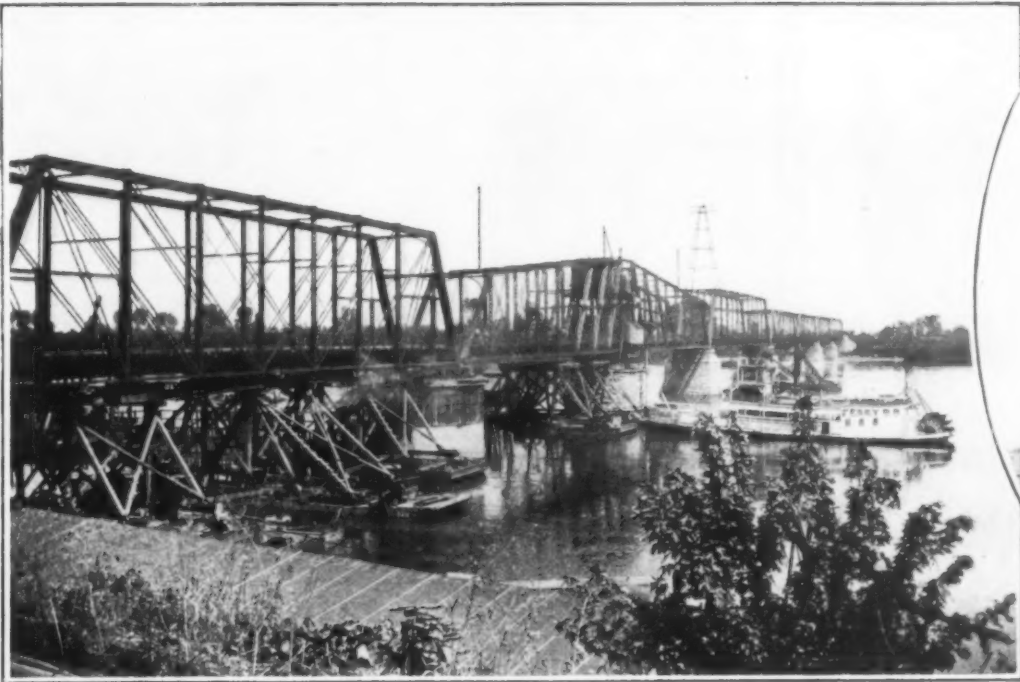
The "Jupiter" is the largest vessel constructed on the Pacific coast. It has a coal carrying capacity of 12,500 tons and a fuel oil capacity of 375,000 gallons. Its machinery for loading and unloading coal is especially devised for coaling battleships at sea. The coaling gear consists of steel towers and clam-shell buckets, so arranged that 100 tons of coal an hour may be unloaded from each of eight hatches. The mechanism is yet to be tested in a heavy sea. (See article page 406)



A YEAR'S OUTPUT OF PITTSBURGH'S SOOT

A diagram showing one year's fall of soot in Pittsburgh if it were collected and made into a monument and placed alongside the famous Washington monument. A year's investigation places the soot of Pittsburgh for 1912 at 42,683 tons. It is estimated also that the smoke nuisance costs the people of that city at least \$10,000,000 a year.

The World's News



A REMARKABLE PIECE OF BRIDGE WORK

The Wabash Railway bridge north of Hannibal, Mo., has just been altered in a manner said to have been accomplished only twice before in the history of bridge building. The Federal Government ordered the draw changed from one pier to another to avoid obstructing navigation. A new pivot pier was constructed and the draw was towed to it on barges and successfully placed in position.



JAIL ON TOP OF SKY-SCRAPER

The new City Hall of Oakland, Cal., with its predecessor in the foreground. The city jail is located on the 14th story of the new building — and can be identified by the seven narrow windows at the top of the main shaft. It affords better sanitary conditions and reduces the chances for the prisoners to escape. It was from the roof of this jail that H. C. McGill, city clerk, jumped to his death last May.



MINIATURE DREADNOUGHT COSTING \$10,000

A model of the battleships "New York" and "Texas", which are now nearing completion. It was recently placed in the office of the Secretary of Navy. It is about 12 feet long, over 2 feet wide and built to scale. The miniature 14-inch guns are brass, and the two cage masts are of brass wire. It took two men over five months to make the model, which cost \$10,000. The two new dreadnoughts will be the first warships to carry 14-inch guns.



500 AUTOMOBILES IN A KANSAS TOWN

A part of a procession of 500 cars which recently took part in a parade at Beloit, Kan., a town of 3,200 population in a state which was erroneously supposed to have a crop failure. Of the 500 machines owned in that county, about three-fourths of them are owned by farmers.



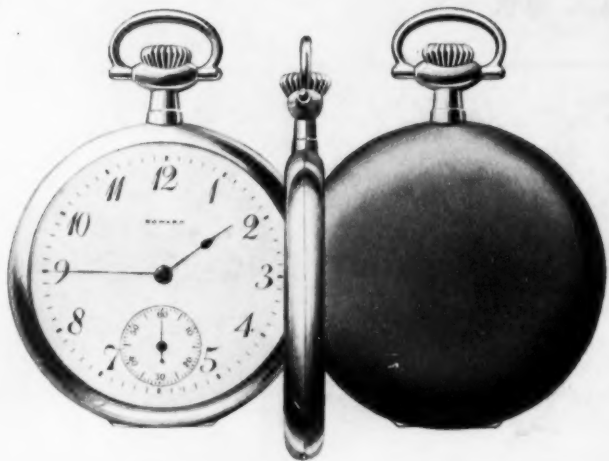
WHERE FARMERS HAVE ABOLISHED WASH-DAY

The Farmers Cooperative Laundry at Chatfield, Minn., where 125 family washes are done every week at a cost of fifty-eight cents a washing, including the ironing. It has revolutionized farm life in that community, for it has taken two days of drudgery out of each week.



WHERE THE PEARL BUTTONS COME FROM

A pile containing 2,400,000 pounds of mussel shells in front of a two-story factory, the roof of which shows in the background. It takes the crew of men 3½ years to cut a pile like this. The button blanks are cut from these shells and are later finished into pearl buttons.



A New Howard Watch

THE E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS begs to announce for limited sale, a new watch—the HOWARD 12-size Carvel, 17-jewel, extra-thin, open face, solid gold, at fifty-five dollars.

This new watch is *thinner by one and one-third millimeters* than the regular 12-size extra-thin HOWARD. The movement is adjusted to three positions, temperature and isochronism; cased in a single-joint solid gold case of special design, exceedingly flat and compact.

Selling complete in 14K solid gold case at \$55—it is the only gold cased, 12-size HOWARD that you can buy for less than \$75.

The small number that we are able to offer this year is due to the time and care given to all HOWARD movements and the necessarily limited output of an organization devoted to fine watches exclusively.

Your representative jeweler will doubtless have a few of these watches on exhibition during the next thirty days.

If you are interested in a reliable watch of the new thin-model type and possessing elements of the distinguished and the unusual, we advise you to make inquiry at an early date. It is an opportunity to own a 17-jewel HOWARD cased in solid gold at the very moderate price of \$55.

A Howard Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD WATCH.
The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.



Beeman's Pepsin Gum

The Original. All Others Are Imitations
Peppermint or Wintergreen Flavor

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE



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Without Cost to You

An extraordinary opportunity to have the best in Sectional Bookcases in your home without expense. A postal will bring the Century Plan, together with our handsomely illustrated Catalog from which you may make any selection desired.

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In the World of Womankind

Written for Leslie's by KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure, of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HALLOWE'EN COMES ROUND AGAIN

America to find new ways of celebrating the ancient and honorable festival of Hallowe'en, does not much avail. The Jack-O'-Lantern, the swimming apples, the pilgrimage backward down the cellar-stairs, lighted candle in hand, the throwing over the shoulder of the long paring, the ghost-stories, the burning of faggots, and the rest of the time-honored customs, remain still in good and regular standing. But here is an account of a Hallowe'en party celebrated last year, which contains some rather novel features, and was so much liked that one of the guests on that occasion is going to gather very nearly the same company together this year, and repeat a similar program.

The forty or fifty girls and young men were divided by the young hostess into groups of about ten each, and were asked to appear in costume, those wearing the same costume to sit at the same table. Last year, as it was leap-year, the girls were asked first, and told to choose their partners. This year, the young men are asked first. Supper was set for nine, for which hour the party was invited. The dishes served did not aim at any particular novelty, and the four tables were decorated with the usual Hallowe'en specialties. One had an enormous Jack-O'-Lantern in the middle, with smaller ones surrounding it, and favors of tiny artificial ones at each plate. A second was like a field of grain, with stooks of corn and wheat scattered about it, while in the center was a superb bouquet of grains. The third was a fruit-table, piled high with grapes, gay apples, winter pears with rosy cheeks, pale pink frost-peaches and great plums. The fourth was a chrysanthemum riot of crimson, gold and white.

At the first table were seated a company of ghosts, all in flowering white, and with white domino masks. At the second sat a convention of strictly tortoise-shell cats whose feet were merely implied; at the third were cotters and their wives, the men in knee-breeches, knit woolen hose, buckled shoes and long coats; and the women in short, full gowns, becoming little white caps, and red shoulder-shawls; at the fourth, were witches and wizards, in the pointed high hats, and loose, flying garments, with the ruffs and queer shoes, which are supposed to belong to these uncanny beings.

The menu corresponded with the bare tables and the unshaded candles of ye olden time, which were used by the hostess. It consisted of the most delicious corn-beef and cabbage, with boiled potatoes, beets, turnips, carrots and onions, and, for dessert, nuts in great variety, the fruit on the fruit-table and wonderful pumpkin-pies, doughnuts and coffee. At each place was laid an illuminated card containing the quaint "grace" of "Bobbie Burns", peculiarly the poet of Hallowe'en:

Some hae meat and canna eat
And some wad eat that want it;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thankit.

After the merry meal was concluded, the groups mingled as they strolled into the large parlor, which was lighted in the same flaring, weird way as the dining-room. A vast log, with abundant "light-sticks", filled the large fire-place, and shadows from their flickering flames were soon dancing around the room.

Soon all the cats rose, and each seized a hand of one of the other groups. It was found that the cats were numbered, and as their numbers were called, they shouted out in succession, a series of fortunes for each of the other guests, diligently reading them from their palms. This was a great success and very funny.

Next, the cotters rose while all the rest sat, and gave to each, two apple seeds, bidding the recipient stick one on each cheek, naming it for some sweetheart. The one which should stick the longer would be the predestined husband or wife. Two nuts were also given for each to throw into the fire and to be named likewise, the one that should pop first, being the chosen suitor.

While these were being briskly passed around, the cotters' wives, who had been carefully chosen by the hostess with a view to their duties, sang one song after another,

solos, duets, trios and choruses, all of them from the lands in which Hallowe'en originated,—Scotland, Ireland, England and Wales. The songs of Burns were especially honored, and the delightful hour occupied by this music will never be forgotten by those who heard it.

Then each of the ghosts told a five-minute ghost-story. Some of these were so gruesome that most of the party felt relieved to hear lively music strike up, as the last one concluded his tale, and to be bidden by their hostess, "Choose partners for a contra-dance."

The hour of midnight struck while they were in the midst of the dance. The music stopped until the great clock had tolled the twelve slow strokes, and every man handed his partner a lighted candle and a hand-mirror, bidding her look therein and behold the reflection of her future husband peering over her left shoulder.

The beauty of the party was that not too much was attempted, and that none of the simple ceremonies drenched anyone as Hallowe'en plays often do, or was dangerous to life or limb. Of course, the hostess had done a good deal of work beforehand, but her young friends had helped her, and they all had such a good time that they felt more than paid for their labor.

Inquiries Answered

SHALL SHE HAVE "A GOOD TIME?"

Dear Mrs. Clark: I have had a good education, and am fifteen years old. My friends all wear better clothes than I do, because money to do as they please with. As I am an only daughter, my parents do not like me to work outside my home. But I wish that I could, so that I could dress better. All the girls here paint and powder, and if I do not, I look queer beside them, so I do it. Do you really think that it will harm me? My girl-friends all go to dances and parties, but my parents don't like me to go, though I do it, because the others do. Don't you think that a girl who is nearly sixteen years old ought to be allowed to have a good time, without being scolded for it? I will do as you advise me.

Your Friend.

My "friend" failed to give her real name and address. You should always do that, my dear girl. It would not be printed nor even told to anyone, if you did not wish it, but remember that you should always give your true name in signing a letter. It seems to me that you ought to go to school longer. I went to school myself until I was over twenty years old, and I do not know now nearly as much as I wish I did. Your spelling is good, but the writing and arrangement of your letter show that you ought to have more education. You need not go to an expensive school. In our city, we have excellent free evening schools. The schools in your city are said to be even better than in ours. Try not to care about the clothes. I know it is hard not to be as well dressed as the others, but if your parents cannot afford it, you must make the best of it. I know girls (you will read of one soon in *Leslie's*) who make beautiful clothes for themselves out of inexpensive materials. You might take a course of dressmaking in an evening school, and then you could make the other girls admire your gowns and waists as you now admire theirs.

As for the dances, I really think you are too young to go to many. Three or four a season should be enough for a girl of sixteen, and the company should be very quiet and refined. Rude and noisy boys and girls at a dance are disgusting. Try to do all that your parents like you to do. Nobody will ever love you more unselfishly than they do, and I can see by what you say that their dearest wish is to see you good and happy in the very best way. I would not even dance if they seriously objected. There is nothing which spoils a girl's good looks sooner than frequent dancing parties, with their late hours, bad air and excitement, especially if she begins them before she is fully matured, and you will not be fully matured for several years yet. There are certain bones about the neck and shoulders which do not come into place until about the age of twenty-two or four.

As for the paint and powder, you know that I believe that no good girl should put them on her face. They certainly are bad for the complexion, though some people can bear them better than others; and girls with nothing else to do can give the time necessary to cleanse the skin after using them, which reduces the harm. Ask your mother about all these things. I am sure from what you say (you will see that I have not printed all of your letter) that you have a good mother. You will not have her always. When she is gone, you may, as some of the rest of us have bitterly done, wish that you had given up more to please her, and tried harder to make her happy.

THE HUMMING HABIT

Dear Mrs. Clark: Please print something about these people who hum tunes (and generally hum them wrong) on the cars and along the streets. There is a man who goes down on the car with me nearly every morning who does it. He glances over his paper (it is impossible that he can read it) and all the while he is humming one or another popular air over and over, and forever off the key, until I feel as though I should go crazy.

Quietia.

He probably does not know that he is humming. It is a bad habit and one should be careful not to acquire it. Sing, if you must, and if you are strictly alone, hum. But if others are in the room, and especially if you are in a public place, keep still. A girl once said that she believed she might have become a poet if her sister had not hummed ragtime in her ear whenever she began to compose. The persistent domestic hummer is almost as bad as his more public brother. Perhaps Quietia might properly imitate the time-honored example of the lady who turned to one of these gentlemen and asked politely, "And do you play also?"

The steady whistler belongs in the same fraternity with the hummer. Joy may not always be unconfined. When it is likely to disturb others, it must remain unexpressed. Wait to hum or whistle until you are asked, or until you are very sure that your music is liked by your companions.

NOTE.

Answers to other inquiries from Mrs. Clark's readers will be printed in this department in succeeding issues of *Leslie's*.

\$250,000 will be Paid this Year to Motion Play Writers



Still the picture film manufacturers are crying for more plays. New minds and fresh talent must be developed for writing picture plays.

You Can Be a Motion Picture Play Writer

Haven't you often said to yourself after seeing some photoplay "I could write a better one than that myself?" And you can, too.

You Can Get Your Share of This \$250,000

By making use of your spare time you can learn to write plays that will sell and add hundreds of dollars to your present income.

But You Must Know How

You must have a knowledge of photoplay writing so that you can work out your plots in such form that the producers will accept them. We know the requirements of plays that sell—what producers insist upon before the play is even read by their editors.

We Know How to Help You

develop your imagination so you can write plays that sell. We teach beginners in 10 easy lessons through a simple home study course. You cannot learn to write motion plays by the mere reading of text books. Your original work must be analyzed, criticized, corrected. You must have individual and personal instruction. Ours is the only school that gives it—the oldest, most successful school in the country. Our students have written some of the best plays of the last two years. Here are a few of them:

- "The Penalties of Reputation"—Vitagraph
- "Captain Bill"—Universal
- "The Little Stocking"—Imp
- "The Red Trail"—Biograph
- "Insanity"—Lubin
- "Sally Ann's Strategy"—Edison
- "House That Jack Built"—Kinemacolor
- "The Swiftest Wedding"—Essanay

Producers pay from \$25.00 to \$100.00 each for plays. During your spare time, or evenings, you can do just what any one of our many successful graduates has done. Don't say you can't do it, for you can after our course of personal instruction. You don't have to give up your present employment to learn or engage in this money-making profession. Some of our students have earned many times the cost of our course before completing it. When you have finished the course we help you sell your plays.

Write today, FREE BOOK
now, for our
ASSOCIATED MOTION PICTURE SCHOOLS
604 Sheridan Road - Chicago, Illinois

Worth Its Weight in Gold

GINSENG from the United States brings huge prices in China, but the American root is inferior to the Asiatic. Hong-kong is the clearing house for the world's ginseng trade, and prices are rocketing. It is said that they will reach fabulous sums, already having ranged from \$4 to \$140 gold a pound for goods from the West of China and Korea. At one auction last year a special lot of wild Korean ginseng brought \$327.16 gold a pound, actually exceeding gold weight for weight. These prices are paid for specially assorted and selected stock. The American product is shipped in barrels indifferently, and the Chinese expert makes big profits in sorting it out. The American crop is bought by Chinese speculators and consigned to Chinese at home. Ginseng has never been considered seriously as a medicinal drug in the United States.

BUILT RIGHT

Stomach, Nerves and Thinner Restored by Grape-Nuts Foods.

The number of persons whose ailments were such that no other food could be retained at all, is large and reports are on the increase.

"For 12 years I suffered from dyspepsia, finding no food that did not distress me," writes a Wis. lady. "I was reduced from 145 to 90 lbs., gradually growing weaker until I could leave my bed only a short while at a time, and became unable to speak aloud."

"Three years ago I was attracted by an article on Grape-Nuts and decided to try it."

"My stomach was so weak I could not take cream, but I used Grape-Nuts with milk and lime water. It helped me from the first, building up my system in a manner most astonishing to the friends who had thought my recovery impossible."

"Soon I was able to take Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast and lunch at night, with an egg and Grape-Nuts for dinner."

"I am now able to eat fruit, meat and nearly all vegetables for dinner, but fondly continue Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper."

"At the time of beginning Grape-Nuts I could scarcely speak a sentence without changing words around or 'talking crooked' in some way but I have become so strengthened that I no longer have that trouble." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

A Great Loss to Journalism

THE death of Charles de Young, only son of M. H. de Young, owner of the San Francisco Chronicle, last month was a distinct blow to California journalism. Only a few weeks before, Charles de Young though only thirty-two years old, was appointed publisher of the Chronicle as a recognition of his years of hard work in mastering all branches of the business of a great newspaper.

His funeral was one of the largest ever held in the West and, although he had held no public office, uniformed delegations from the police and fire departments turned out in his honor because of the way he had always aided the cause of the men. Flags over the business houses and hotels flew at half-mast and the Superior Court adjourned during the hours of the funeral ceremonies—a precedent in the case of a private citizen who had never been a member of the bar or



THE LATE CHARLES DE YOUNG

the bench. More than two hundred employees of the Chronicle marched before his coffin and over 2000 friends and acquaintances from all walks of life crowded St. Mary's Cathedral to listen to the funeral mass. Never before was a man so popular with the young people of this city. Over 500 floral tributes banked the altar of the cathedral.

The career of Charles de Young was noteworthy, as, although the son of a millionaire, he had worked as hard as any employee of the Chronicle from the time he was graduated at Harvard. When his father purchased the Morning Call last August and merged it with the Chronicle he recognized the careful preparation his son had made and promoted him to publisher. It was an open secret that Mr. M. H. de Young contemplated handing over the full control of his great newspaper to his son in the near future. When death came and removed the youth he had loved so well, the father was inconsolable for many days.

At the early age of 25 Charles de Young became business manager of the Chronicle, immediately after the great fire in 1906. During the seven intervening years he worked from ten to sixteen hours a day. While conducting the business end of the paper, he kept in intimate touch with the news department, consulting with his staff of editors and having a great deal to say as to the manner of handling big stories. He was always at his office at nine o'clock, reading all the morning newspapers, rejoicing and commending when the Chronicle scored a "scoop" and sorrowing and consoling when it was beaten. Many nights he remained at the office until after midnight and until the paper was ready to go to press.

Special training was given Mr. de Young for the newspaper business. At fourteen he entered the College de Ste. Croix in Paris, where he stayed for three years; studied a year in Berlin and was a year in Exeter, N. H., "prep" school. He matriculated at Harvard in 1901 and in 1905 got his bachelor's degree. He majored in English and history, but he absorbed everything else of useful knowledge. Then he went back to the Chronicle office in San Francisco and sandwiched himself in between other young clerks in the business office. There he learned about classified ads., subscriptions, "stops," complaints, did soliciting, and got acquainted with the mechanical department. His service as business manager, the youngest in the country, was a record. Much of the secret of his successful and remarkable career was told in his own words: "Toil is no hardship when your heart is in it. You don't count the hours when you love your work."

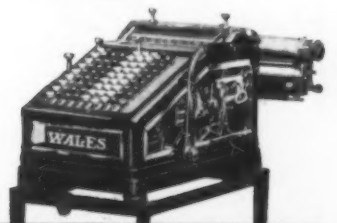
More work?



Greater ease?



A bigger job?



What do you see in an adding machine?

Some bookkeepers see in an adding machine only a device by which the employer gets more work out of the bookkeeper.

Some bookkeepers see in an adding machine a means of saving time and making work easier.

Others see in an adding machine the means of improving their status as bookkeepers, of increasing the scope of their work, their opportunities for advancement, the salaries they command.

What do you think?

\$50.00 in Cash for the Best Answer

To the bookkeeper who writes us a letter giving the most explicit, most helpful statement of his views or experiences as to adding machines—favorable or unfavorable—we will pay . . .

For the next best letter we will pay . . .	\$25	Cash
For each of the five next best we will pay . . .	\$10	"
For the 25 next best letters we will pay, for each . . .	\$5	"

Say Exactly What You Think

It makes no difference whether there is an adding machine in your office or not. Your opinion will be valuable in either case. If there is no adding machine in your office, you can tell us whether you, personally, would like to have one or not, and why you would or would not. If there is an adding machine in your office, you can tell us how it helps you in your work, if it does, and to what extent it has increased your earning capacity, your efficiency, if it has.

We should like to know what you think, what you feel, what your experience has been, what your opinion is—whether favorable or unfavorable—to adding machines or to us.

Why We Value Your Opinion

What bookkeepers think about adding machines directly and vitally affects our market. The more that bookkeepers realize how adding machines lighten labor, the more machines we will sell through their influence.

The more that bookkeepers see how adding machines broaden the scope of the bookkeeper's function, put a premium on brain work and originality, the greater will grow the demand through bookkeeper interest.

The more that we know about bookkeepers' experiences with adding machines—about whatever advantages or disadvantages they have found in use—the better prepared are we to sell the Wales. Because we will know better what features of the Wales will appeal to bookkeepers, the actual users. We take this means, therefore, of gauging

the present mental attitude of bookkeepers towards adding machines—so that we may the more intelligently plan our advertising and sales work.

How We Will Judge Your Letters

Literary quality will not be the basis of our judgment of the letters we receive. We are not particularly concerned as to the way you express yourself.

We make no restrictions as to brevity of scope of subject matter.

What we will value most will be the letters which will give us the clearest insight into the actual present attitude of bookkeepers towards adding machines.

What we are looking for is your candid opinion.

No Office Secrets Wanted

Of course, we do not want you to give us any information or go into any detail that will jeopardize your employer's interests in the least.

You need not consider that you have committed yourself or your employer to the purchase of the Wales Visible Adding and Listing Machine by submitting your opinions. Should we, in the usual course of our sales work, ever approach your employer, we will not refer to you, in any way, unless you request it.

Fill out and pin the coupon below to your letter before mailing. Or instead of using coupon state that you saw this advertisement in Leslie's and give other information indicated.



(Leslie's Oct. 23)

ADDER MACHINE CO.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:

In the attached letter I tell you what I think about adding machines.

My name . . .

Company I am with . . .

Address . . .

When you buy your new shoes
ask for

CAT'S PAW

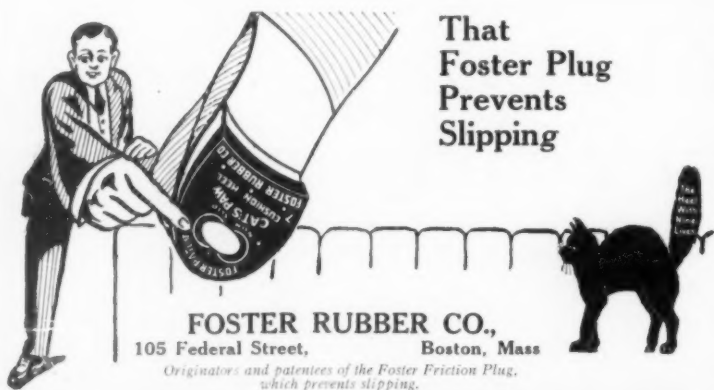
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A New Invention for Talking Machines

A QUIET, unpretentious young man walked into a talking-machine store in New York not long ago and showed to the dealer the little contrivance which is pictured in this article. He asked permission to attach it to one of the talking-machines; then he bought a record and started the machine. The result was a sweetness of tone and an absence of "scratchiness" which astonished the dealer—who was surprised that he had not heard of it before. He was then told that it had not yet been offered to the public, but the young man offered to leave the attachment and let the dealer test it with fifty of his regular customers and see what they thought of it. The dealer did so and received fifty orders for the attachment.

The young man was M. B. Claussen, the inventor of the simple instrument which makes every owner of a talking-machine eager to have one. It is known as a "Masterphone" and is scientifically described as "a clarifying, articulating and amplifying attachment for talking-machines." Its discovery, like that of many other inventions, was the result of an accident.

About two years ago Mr. Claussen was testing out some records and happened to touch the fine needle with his finger while the record was revolving and he noticed that it vibrated. He was using a very fine straight-sided needle which produced a low sweet tone but lacked the power to propel the sound from the horn. This fine needle was free from scratch and, while it did not produce the volume of the heavy needle, it had none of the heavy needle's mechanical tones.

Mr. Claussen argued with himself that if he could add power to the vibration of this fine needle, it would reproduce all there was in the record and in volume equal to that of the heavy needle without any of the heavy needle's defects—such as scratch, aftertones which produce the mechanical effect, and the great wear on the record caused by the heavy needle. After trying many devices to increase these vibrations, he found that a disk of a certain diameter, thickness and density, attached to the needle near its point, not only increased the volume of the fine needle tenfold, but retained all the purity of the fine needle; it at the same time, by its vibratory action, eliminated the aftertones and caused each word and note to be reproduced clear and distinct from the next one. Indistinct records became audible. Tones never heard before were brought forth. The sound was lifted clear of the machine. The singer or musician seemed to be in the room, not in the box. It reproduced all that the artist had put into the record in the artist's natural voice and with the musician's artistic touch.

Tests made under a microscope of records played 1,000 times with the Masterphone showed no perceptible wear. The long point of the fine needle reached all parts of the record but did not break down the wall. Further experiments showed that by slightly increasing the length of a fine, straight-sided needle, the vibrations were increased and the reproduction brought to a point of perfection. The Masterphone is made to fit this needle, and with it are produced the best results.

The attachment is so simple that every owner of a talking-machine will wonder why he did not think of it himself. One of the best things about it is its adaptability, for it is said to work equally well on all kinds of machines using disk records.

Are We Too Credulous?

A RELIGIOUS body recently adopted resolutions condemning present industrial conditions. The resolutions were not based on thoughtful consideration of facts, but rather on exaggerated and, to some extent, unjustifiable accusations. It is surprising how many persons of good sense and sound judgment are misled by untruthful, unfair and exaggerated statements concerning men in public life and concerning our railways and industrial institutions. Commenting on this state of the public mind, Mr. Henry M. Leland, of Detroit, said:

It is a tragedy when such influential persons are given but a partial view of the real truth in vital matters. In the opinion of those closest to the heart of the industrial situation there is less of evil to be feared from the professional agitator, the sensational press and the rantings of militant destructionists, than there is to be feared from those friends of good government and social conditions who accept such rantings as gospel truth and echo them to others with the weight of their influence without either verifying the facts or considering the possibly serious consequences of such action.

The Under Dog

It is all right to sympathize with the under dog if you are sure he didn't start the fight.—Judge.

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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AN EFFICIENT FIRE FIGHTER

The motorcycle has proved itself invaluable in many fire departments by reaching the scene before the heavier apparatus and putting out the blaze in its incipient stage with the use of chemical extinguishers.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE MOTORIST

AFTER a veritable game of battledore and shuttlecock in which the tariff rates touching motor cars, parts, and accessories were bandied about from House to Senate and from Committee to Committee, and then back to the House again, the schedule has at last been settled and has become a law. And needless to say the motor car and accessory manufacturers are glad of it, for the uncertainty of the outcome produced a more depressing effect on the motor car business than would any slight reduction in rates that might have been made quickly, and thus enabled the leaders of the industry to lay their plans to act accordingly.

But fortunately our automobile manufacturers are not "hard hit"; foreign cars selling at prices of \$2000 and over must still pay the 45 per cent. import duty that formerly applied to all classes of automobiles, while machines valued at a lesser amount are admitted on a payment of 30 per cent. This would seem like a discrimination in favor of the manufacturers of the high priced cars, but it must be remembered that it is in this field that the only competition from the cheap European labor is to be feared. The high-priced foreign car is essentially a hand-made product, and can therefore receive the full benefit of the low wages paid the European workman. In order that the American car of the same or better grade can compete in price with the foreign product, machinery must be relied on to replace much of this manual labor—but this necessitates an immense investment that requires an annual production running into the thousands and tens of thousands. Obviously the market for the low priced car is not as restricted as is that of its more expensive brother, and therefore the production of the cheaper machine can be made in such quantities as to reduce labor expense to a minimum. The new tariff schedule therefore would seem to be fair to all concerned—so long as our law makers would insist on a reduction.

The tire manufacturers, on the other hand, have not escaped quite so easily, for the duty on imported tires has been reduced from 35 per cent. to 10 per cent. Our tires are the best in the world, but again we are faced with the problem of competition with the cheap European labor. But through improved manufacturing and distributing methods, our tire makers have discounted this radical reduction in the tariff and have announced price reductions that still leave our tires as the best value for the money to be had anywhere. However, on the strength of these reduced rates, some of the leading foreign tire firms are offering their best products at prices proportionately below their former cost, and thus the motorist—temporarily at least—seems to be benefited all around.

Questions of General Interest

Going Down Hill Properly

B. I. N., Minn.:—"What is the best way to descend a long, steep hill on a motorcycle?"

While the brake is designed for reducing the speed of a motorcycle and would naturally be expected to perform this work on a hill, it is, nevertheless, not advisable to subject the friction surfaces to the wear and heat incident to the descent of a long, steep hill. It is advisable as you begin the descent, to cut off the spark of your motor and leave the clutch engaged, so that the engine will act as a brake. If you come to a portion of the hill not so steep as the remainder, you may throw out your clutch until the machine gains sufficient momentum and then engage it gradually—thus using the motor as a variable brake. Of course, the brake can be used as necessary to reduce the speed of the machine, but by employing the motor in this manner, the brake lining will be relieved of a large amount of wear.

Stoppage in Fuel Pipe

W. T. W., Me.:—"Will the water that may be present in a gasoline tank freeze if the car is kept during the winter in an unheated garage?"

Inasmuch as water does not mix with gasoline and is heavier than the fuel, it will sink to the bottom of the tank. Whether this will freeze or not makes but very little difference. If this trouble is encountered in the fuel pipe, however, you will have difficulty in starting your motor. A small amount of water from the gasoline motor collected in the lower portion of the fuel pipe will remain there after the gasoline has evaporated. This water may then freeze and completely obstruct the fuel pipe. This is a matter often causing difficulty in starting on winter mornings.

Effects of Long Wires

I. R. B., Mass.:—"I recently bought some electric lamps for my head lights. When tested in the store on a battery of the same size as mine, they seemed exceedingly brilliant, but now that these are installed in my car, they do not give more than

two-thirds of the light that they did when tested. What is the reason for this loss of brilliancy?"

When the lights were tested, it is probable that very short wires were used. You must remember that although copper has a comparatively low resistance, this resistance will increase with the length of the wire. If the wire is small, the resistance to the current will be greater than if it is of a large diameter. It is, therefore, quite probable that the wires connecting your head lights with the battery are too small for their length. Using larger wires or, if possible, shorter ones, will overcome the difficulty of which you speak.

Novel Trouble Lamp

J. H. M., Iowa: "I noticed in the Motorists' Column a few issues ago the letter dealing with trouble lamps. Has not one been recently advertised as a part of the lighting equipment of one of the new cars?"

The advertisement to which you refer is probably the combination dash light and trouble lamp that has been announced as part of the equipment of one of the 1914 models. A small electric lamp serves as the dash light, but this can easily be removed from its socket, and as it is attached to an ample length of flexible electric light cord, it can be removed to any part of the car in which illumination is desired to be thrown.

Effect of Sun On Varnish

A. C. B., Ind.: "Will it injure the finish of my car to leave it in the hot sun for an appreciable length of time?"

If your car is a new one, I would not advise you to leave it in an exceedingly hot sun any longer than is absolutely necessary. Fresh varnish is very sensitive to heat, and the direct rays of the hot sun will cause the finish to become dull, in which case revarnishing will be necessary. If your car is several months or a year old, however, the varnish should have become sufficiently hardened and "weathered" by this time, to withstand the heat from ordinary sunlight.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



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When the Pilgrims came to America the chief article of food of the Indians (one of the most stalwart races of men the world has ever produced) was "Indian Corn."

The women ground it in hollowed stones, and cooked it in a rude manner, but it, together with meat taken in the chase, sustained a race of muscular giants.

Two or three hundred years of cultivation has resulted in a very superior grade of this Indian Corn, and the food expert has produced therefrom, by skillful cooking, a food delicious beyond the comprehension of the past—

Post Toasties

"Toasties" have a flavor wonderfully tempting, and come ready to eat direct from package with cream or milk—and a little sugar if you like.

Grocers everywhere sell

Post Toasties



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No special room needed. For \$1 or more down (depending on size and style) and a small amount monthly, you can have your own Table, Balls, cues, etc., free. Sizes, up to 4 1/2 x 9 ft. (Standard).

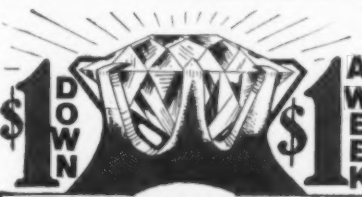
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FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE.—On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms, etc.

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Let me send you this magnificent beautiful, brilliant, blue-white, perfect cut, Genuine Diamond; not in 14 karat solid gold "Tiffany" setting for Ladies, or "Belcher" for men. After critical examination at the express office if you are satisfied with its rare beauty and genuine value, it will be delivered to you upon payment of \$1.00; Remit the balance at the rate of \$1.00 a week. \$50.00 value given on this special sale only \$41. Ring delivered on 1st. payment. Send at once for my free Diamond Bulletins.

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Sweet Singing Canaries for Your Home

Raised for us by the very best bird specialists in Germany. Guaranteed songsters with pure, rich, sweet voices and generous quantity of song. Live arrival guaranteed. Price \$3. Illustrated catalog free. Bird Book 25. IOWA BIRD CO., Dept. M, DES MOINES, IOWA

What You Must Learn About the Income Tax

By ROBERT D. HEINL
Leslie's Weekly Bureau, Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D. C.

IGNORANCE of the law excuses no one. The truth of this will never so well be seen as in the operation of the new income tax law which has just been enacted by a Democratic Congress and which has been put into effect by a Democratic President. The new law is as confusing as any to be found on the statute books, and for some years to come it will be confusing because there is no precedent and all of the disputed points under it must be fought out in the courts. Therefore the clause of prime importance in the new law is that which says that undertaxation and overtaxation may be corrected any time within three years. Under this a taxable person with a grievance against the government will watch the interpretations of the courts and may possibly save many dollars thereby.

It will undoubtedly be a rich harvest for lawyers, and equally will the new tax law be a source of endless study for financiers and agents of large estates. In general terms it is provided that every person with a total income of \$3,000 or over must file a statement with the collector of internal revenue of the district within which he resides, which statement is to indicate the amount of his income and the source, set forth in the form to be prescribed by the government. This statement is to be filed with the collector by March 1, 1914, and the first day of March each year thereafter, and will indicate the income received during the calendar year up to and including December 31st previous. Upon this statement the collector is to estimate the amount of the tax liability and to notify the taxpayer by June 1st. The tax must be paid by June 30th; if left unpaid for ten days a penalty of 5 per cent accrues and an additional penalty of 1 per cent per month thereafter.

The law provides for a normal tax of 1 per cent per annum on the amount of net income over \$3,000 for individuals, and over \$4,000 for husband and wife living together. This tax applies to all taxable incomes small or great. The law also provides for an additional yearly tax of 1 per cent on the total amount of net income from all sources over \$20,000 and not over \$50,000 per annum; 2 per cent on the amount of net income over \$50,000 and not over \$75,000; 3 per cent on the amount of net income over \$75,000 and not over \$100,000; 4 per cent on the amount of net income over \$100,000 and not over \$250,000; 5 per cent on the amount of net income over \$250,000 and not over \$500,000; and 6 per cent on the amount by which the total net income exceeds \$500,000.

While for a man and wife living together the first \$4,000 of an income is exempted from taxation, there is nothing in the law freeing such a man from the requirement of making a return of his income to the collector. The normal tax of 1 per cent, when an income is derived from investments, may be withheld at the source of income and paid to the government, but the surtax in all instances is to be paid by the individual.

From a further study of the tax it is seen that the burden of the tax will rest heaviest upon the bondholders, and furthermore that these persons who have their fortune invested in government or like bonds will find themselves better off, inasmuch as income from these will be exempt from taxation. Without doubt one of the final results, if not an immediate result, of the application of the new tax will be a shifting in investments in this country.

We have had the corporation tax for the past three years, which in the final analysis has been borne by the stockholders. Therefore the income tax under the new law will not rest any heavier on fortunes invested in stocks than the corporation tax has in the past. In the sale of bonds, however, this is different. The return from bonds has not been taxed by the federal government before, but under the new law such interests will be taxed.

The law in addition provides that the interest upon obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof, and upon the obligations of the United States or its possessions shall be exempt from the tax. It would be impossible to accurately estimate how many fortunes under this clause will be exempt from the tax. It is known that

Hetty Green has large holdings of such bonds and her interest therefrom will be exempt from the federal income tax. People of smaller wealth have their fortunes so invested and they will be exempted from taxation. This provision should also encourage the making of such investments.

The rank and file of the taxpayers under the new law will not have to trouble with the surtax as that is to rest upon incomes only above \$20,000 a year and the number of such incomes is comparatively small. Much has been said about taxing

at the source, but this is to play but a small part in the tax on the income of moderately salaried men. Men with incomes below the \$20,000 mark usually have a salary and an annual return from a few investments. Such a man will be required to file a statement with the collector indicating what his net income is.

Supposing such a man to have varied interests, the head of a private business in which he has most of his investments. Furthermore he may have outside investments. In order to estimate the income upon which he will pay a tax such a man will subtract from his gross income the actual and necessary expenses of carrying on his business, but this is not to include his personal, living or family expenses. Then he will be permitted to subtract the interest he has paid during the year on his indebtedness; all national, state, county, school, and municipal taxes; all losses not secured by insurance or otherwise; debts that are no good and charged off during the year.

Such a man may then charge off from his income a reasonable allowance for wear and tear of property arising out of its use in business, but he is not to be permitted to deduct an allowance for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments. If the taxpayer has investments in any corporation, joint-stock company, association or insurance company he is permitted to subtract his returns from this from his gross income, because under the law such income is taxed at the source and the corporation paying the dividend must subtract and pay the tax to the government. Also as pointed out above if the small business-man has investments in "the obligations of a state or any political subdivision thereof," or in "the obligations of the United States or its possessions," the income he receives from such a source is not to be taxed. Subtracting from his gross income all these items will leave the net income upon which the individual is to be required to pay a tax.

It would be an extremely difficult matter to figure out a general example for our readers. Nevertheless if we have not made ourselves clear in the above explanation we should be glad to hear further from those interested. All incomes are to be computed by the calendar year, but taxes for the first year will be levied only from March 1, 1913, to December 31 next. Notification of assessments will be sent out by the Government before June 1 next. Taxes must be paid by June 30. Failure to file a return means a fine of from \$2 to \$1,000. A fraudulent return makes the taxpayer liable to a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment for a year, or both. The man whose income tax is withheld by his employer must file an affidavit by February 1 with the employer or the internal revenue collector in claiming deductions. All holders of corporate bonds must file by the same date a statement in writing claiming exemptions from the tax if it is not to be deducted from interest payments.

Books Worth While

HERALDRY FOR CRAFTSMEN AND DESIGNERS, by W. S. St. John Hope (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$2.25 net). The art of heraldic drawing in all its elements treated in detail by an expert.

UNIVERSAL PEACE, by Arthur E. Stillwell (Bantam Publishing Co., New York, \$1.50 net). War and what it means and costs and an argument for universal peace.

CALLING THE TUNE, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, (Geo. H. Doran Co., New York, \$1.25 net). A 20th century romance with a flavor of medieval chivalry.

THE WILL TO LIVE, by M. P. Willcocks (The Macmillan Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A strong purposeful book with a fascinating heroism.

GOLD, by Stewart Edward White (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, \$1.35 net). A wonderful tale of adventure of the thrilling days of 49, when the gold fever was at its height.

TWENTY CENTURIES OF PARIS, by Mabel S. C. Smith (Thos. Y. Crowell Co., New York, \$2.00). Paris from primeval to modern days, fascinatingly told, admirably illustrated.



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Congressman from Tennessee who wrote the income tax portion of the new tariff law.



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It will chase away the years like magic. Every nerve, every fibre in your whole body will thoroughly tingle with the force of your own awakened powers. All the keen relish, the pleasure of youth, will fairly throb within you. Rich, red blood will be sent coursing through your veins and you will realize thoroughly the joy of living. Your self-respect, even, will be increased a hundredfold.

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THREE PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT THE AMERICAN ROAD CONGRESS
Left to right:—Hon. David F. Houston, Sec'y of Agriculture; Hon. A. W. Campbell, Dept. of Mines and Railroads, Canada; Hon. Logan Waller Page, Pres. American Highway Ass'n and Congress.

Significance of the American Road Congress

Written for Leslie's by H. P. WILKIN

SEVERAL thousand delegates from most of the 48 states of the Union attended the Third American Road Congress in Detroit during the week of September 29 to October 4 and discussed various phases of the good roads movement. As the daily newspapers outside of Detroit appear to have treated this convention as a local affair of no particular interest outside of the city where it was held, it may be news to many to learn that the two daily sessions throughout the week were attended by from 500 to 1000 delegates and that, contrary to the popular notion of a good roads meeting, the sessions were interesting and the audience was enthusiastic.

Prominent among the many speakers were the Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. David F. Houston; Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Hon. John T. Doyle; Director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads, the Hon. Logan Waller Page, who presided at the Congress as president of the American Highway Association, under whose auspices the Congress was held jointly with the American Automobile Association; the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, the Hon. A. W. Campbell; the Governor of Michigan, the Hon. Woodridge N. Ferris; Congressman Dorsey W. Shackleford, Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on Post Roads; the chairmen of the state highway commissions of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and other state highway commissioners and engineers.

The predominant note of the convention was federal co-operation in public road improvement. It was unmistakable that the delegates were unanimously in favor of the national government taking a hand in the work of "lifting the people out of the mud." Not a dissenting voice was raised against this demand; on the contrary, the Director of the Office of Public Roads assured the delegates that the day of federal help was close at hand, and the Secretary of Agriculture conceded the desirability of such co-operation but propounded queries as to how the work should be undertaken and carried out.

It developed at the morning session of the second day that there were two schools of thought in this regard. Representative Shackleford, of Missouri, precipitated the debate that revealed this difference of opinion and sounded the only discordant note of the convention by advocating that the government appropriate road funds to be apportioned among the states, counties and townships to be expended locally by the township road commissioners, the national government to exercise no control over the selection, location or character of improvement of the roads.

Subsequent speakers, representing the contrary school of thought, deplored the attempt to set the farmer against the automobilist and pointed out that today the majority of automobiles are owned by men of moderate means and in many states more cars are owned by farmers than by other

people. Furthermore, if it had not been for the interest and activity of the motorists in the good roads movement, the principle of state aid and federal help in the construction of good roads would not have progressed as it has and the burden of highway improvement and maintenance would still fall upon the rural residents as formerly. One speaker cited the fact that 70 per cent of the \$100,000,000 bond issues for the New York State road system will be borne by New York City and 95 per cent of the cost of road work in Jackson County, Missouri, is paid by Kansas City.

Judge Lowe, of Kansas City, president of the National Old Trails Association, was the most ardent and eloquent advocate of national construction of interstate highways. He deplored the attempt at "pork barrel" legislation and insisted that the federal government should undertake the building of a national road system out of government funds by government engineers and under government control.

Because of the diverse interests to be served, it is evident that the solution of the problem is for the government to build the national roads, the state to make the through state roads and the county and township to improve and maintain the tributary roads leading from the farm to the state and national roads. It is equally plain that the character of improvement should be determined by the taking of a census of the amount and character of the traffic using each road, so that the work will result in the greatest good to the greatest number. Until such time as the traffic warrants hard surfacing, the tributary earth roads should be simply graded, drained and dragged. The more traveled rural roads should be graveled or surfaced with sand-clay or otherwise temporarily improved. The intercity and interstate roads, carrying a large volume of mixed traffic, should be permanently improved out of state and federal funds.

Considerable stress was laid upon the necessity for continuous maintenance and the growing cost of keeping the roads in repair under the increasing traffic, particularly by automobiles and motor trucks. Col. W. D. Sohler, chairman of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, said that 63 per cent of the traffic on the state roads of his commonwealth was motor driven and that the average cost of maintenance was more than \$500 a mile per year. James M. MacDonald, former State Highway Commissioner of Connecticut, said that 65 per cent of the traffic in his state was by motor vehicles and that it costs nearly one cent per vehicle-mile to maintain macadam roads.

The revelation of the speakers indicated the growing necessity for the adoption of permanent construction to take the place of permanent macadam, gravel and other types of roads. Bituminous macadam cement-concrete and brick pavements were referred to frequently as the coming types of roads for national and state roads.

(Continued on page 406.)




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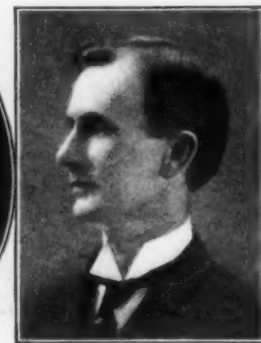
WILLIAM S. SHIELDS

President of the City National Bank of Knoxville, Tenn., who declared "absolutely false" U. S. Senator Tillman's assertion that New York banks discriminated against the South in the movement of cotton and would loot the South this fall of \$100,000,000 or more. Mr. Shields stated that he always found New York bankers fair and liberal.



RALPH D. SNEATH

President of the Commercial National Bank of Tiffin, O., and one of the leading bankers of the Buckeye State, who was elected president of the Ohio Bankers' Association.



HENRY A. MOEHLNPAH

Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Clinton, Wis., who was elected President of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association and also chosen vice-president from Wisconsin of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Moehlenpah had previously been vice president of the Wisconsin Bankers' Association. He is one of the most respected financiers of his State.



Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

Notice.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE Tariff Bill has been passed. Its first effect on Wall Street was a sharp decline in Steel common and general weakness in the rest of the market. I have a suspicion that the bears who sought to cover their shorts were largely responsible for this sudden drop, though there is no doubt that much apprehension is felt in industrial circles regarding the future.

The assurances given out by such prominent manufacturers as President Wood of the American Woolen Company, that in spite of the reduced tariff American manufacturers will endeavor to keep their mills busy is an evidence of good faith on their part. No one really can tell what will be the final effect of the tariff reduction on our industries. That it will reduce the profits, and wages is a justifiable conclusion. Already a flood of foreign goods is pouring into the country, and it remains to be seen whether the home demand is sufficient to absorb all these in addition to the products of our own mills.

In a quarter of a century's experience in Wall Street, I have observed that a reduction in the tariff is usually followed by more or less disturbance in business and financial circles. Some think that conditions have changed in late years and that with our more efficient methods we are better able to meet the foreign competitor with his advantage of a lower scale of wages. I hope so.

It is unfortunate, that banking reform has been made a partisan rather than a non-partisan issue. All such questions should be taken out of the realm of politics. They do not belong there. Every good citizen should be anxious for the passage of a reform law effecting economic or financial conditions. Undoubtedly the bill now before Congress, which the President favors, has many good features. Even the bankers admit this.

Reasonable men ought always to be able to come together on a fair basis of compromise and agreement, and there is still hope that there will be an agreement for the passage of a currency law that will safeguard the country against future panics. If such a bill were passed, and if the President would give an assurance to the business men of this country that there will be no further

disturbing legislation, things would brighten at once.

If, on top of this, the Interstate Commerce Commission would permit the railroads to slightly increase their freight rates so that they could meet the constant demand for increased wages and the higher cost of construction, Wall Street would waken from its lethargy and business generally would feel a new impetus.

Under existing conditions, those who are in the market are only waiting for an opportunity to get out safely, and those who are not in the market are holding their cash in readiness for the opening of the bargain counter.

I am inclined to believe that the man with ready cash will find opportunities in Wall Street before many months have gone by. Many securities are beginning to be unusually attractive from the investment standpoint, but speculation is at a discount.

P., Detroit: I do not regard the stock of the Automatic Transportation Co. as "a good investment."

B., Milford, Del.: The Interstate Commerce Commission is undertaking to make a valuation of the railroads but the job will be very long and expensive. The only effect on the railroads will be to increase their expenses.

L., Manchester, Mass.: The Mason Valley Mines Company has a good property upon which a great deal of work has been done and the management has been favorably regarded. The rise in copper, if it is genuine and maintained, should be helpful to it. I am not partial to mining propositions.

D., New York: The Va. Car. Chem. S's, according to the latest reports of earnings seem to be fairly well protected, even though dividends on the preferred were not earned. Unless business generally becomes depressed the bonds should be reasonably safe, though compared with other industrials, they have been selling too high. Their decline was, therefore, to be expected.

Subscriber, Brooklyn: American Malt Com., Corn Products Com. and American Writing Paper are among the lowest priced of the industrials. That does not mean that they are attractive as bargains. The industrial situation is not altogether wholesome. There is question whether a permanent improvement can be looked for in the near future. Corn Products and American Writing Paper look better than American Malt. Do not be in a hurry to get into the market and give your preference to dividend-payers.

H. H. L., Akron, O.: Unless the administration at Washington exhibits a more friendly disposition toward the railways, banks and great industrial corporations, we must expect, in the not distant future, some shrinkage in business. How far this will go, no one will predict. It ought not to go as far as it did in 1893 because the country is better prepared for a season of

(Continued on page 405)

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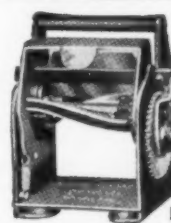
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 404)

adversity now than it was then. 2. U. S. L. & H. is engaged in manufacturing a device by which railroad trains are electrically lighted by the motion of the axles. They also manufacture a self-starter for automobiles. 3. The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. has a large and growing business and its report shows that it is profitable. 4. Inspiration Copper is a large proposition, ably handled and if the advance in Copper continues, it will make a good showing. There is talk that the price of copper is being manipulated by those who have big propositions to unload.

H., Jersey City: I do not answer insurance inquiries. They should be addressed to Hermit, Insurance Editor of LESLIE'S.

D., New York: The Interborough Rapid Transit 5's are not a municipal bond as some have represented and I do not look upon them as in the highest gilt-edged class, for the net income of the New York Subway is still a subject of conjecture.

W., Scottsbluff, Neb.: The effect on the Beet Sugar Industry, of the new tariff law, remains to be seen. Whether it has been discounted in the price of the Beet Sugar stocks, I do not know. Many believe that it has.

S., Gloversville, N. Y.: Northern Pacific and Pennsylvania both have excellent records as dividend payers. It will be wiser to buy stocks of this character than to put your money in a low priced non-dividend paying speculative proposition like Southern Railroad Common.

H., Dushore, Pa.: In buying stocks for permanent investment, it is always better to select the well seasoned ones with an established record as dividend payers. Stocks listed on the exchanges always have a ready market while shares of small industrial enterprises are not always salable to advantage.

B., Kulm, N. Dak.: It is impossible to go into the merits of companies of all sorts and located in various places that have no connection with Wall Street and whose fiscal reports it is difficult to obtain. The mercantile agencies make a specialty of reporting on such propositions and they do it better than any one else.

J., Minerville, N. Y.: Public utility bonds pay a higher rate of interest than first class railroad bonds because the latter have had a wider market built up through many years. Careful investors often diversify their purchases so as to include not only the gilt-edged, netting 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, but those of the more speculative kind yielding a higher rate of interest.

L., Cleveland: Rock Island is suffering from the general depression in railway shares due to too much governmental interference with railroad operation, control and management. Portions of Rock Island are double tracked and it has a modern equipment, but its earnings do not indicate a remote possibility of dividends on the shares. It is a well managed company.

L., Davenport, Ia.: The Deere Plow Company's first preferred paying 7 per cent looks cheap at par and would be if this country were assured of a continuance of prosperity. Unquestionably, apprehension is felt regarding the result of the new tariff law and the proposed banking act. Until apprehension is relieved, investors will be wary.

S., Newport, N. Y.: The N. Y., N. H. & H. is a splendid system. It has suffered from overloading and overcrowding, but under President Elliott's management promises to enter upon a new career of success. I think well of it for a long pull. I have no doubt that the company will be glad to send you its printed balance sheet if you ask for it.

H., Newcastle, Pa.: The Southern Pacific unquestionably has an earning power all its own. It is a well built line running through a country rapidly increasing in wealth and population. If it were freed from litigation, it would be a purchase. I cannot foresee the effects of the government suit to deprive it of control of the Central Pacific, but it is not a good time to sacrifice such a stock.

R., Albany, N. Y.: Any company that refuses to have stockholders' meetings, or to give information to its stockholders, ought to be heavily penalized. It is up to the stockholders to take the matter into court and to demand the rights to which they are entitled. The great successful corporations, like the so-called Steel Trust, are only too willing to make the most elaborate reports at regular periods to all their shareholders.

S., Meriden, Conn.: 1. The M. K. & T. First 4's around 90 look like an attractive investment. 2. The San Francisco Term, first 4's, around 85, are also excellent. 3. The Bethlehem Steel first lien and ref. 5's around 80 are a little more speculative. 4. The N. Y. Airbrake first con. 6's around 98 are attractive but not gilt-edged. The railroad bonds are the best on your list. 5. Glad you have formed a saving habit from reading my column. There is nothing like setting something aside for a rainy day.

J. M. W., St. Louis: Copper properties must always be regarded as speculative.

This is a characteristic of all mining propositions. Money has been made in them, but more has been lost. Before venturing into a new proposition, one should thoroughly acquaint himself with its value and this is not always an easy task. I never pass upon the financial responsibility of individuals or firms. That can best be done by the mercantile agencies who specialize in this work.

K., DeQueen, Ark.: I see no reason why first mortgages secured by good property in Arkansas should command almost double the rate paid in Kansas excepting that the demand regulates the supply. If you are familiar with the properties and know their value, there is no reason why you should not invest in the mortgages. Some states are inclined to put such hardships on capital that investors avoid them. Whether this has application to the situation in Arkansas, I cannot say.

S. O., New York: 1. National City Bank stock of New York is very highly regarded. If a banking law should be passed that would inflict hardship on the National Banks the latter would simply operate under State charters. 2. The Standard Oil stocks, however, will give you a much better return than your bank stock, for the present at least, but the big banks occasionally make a distribution of their surplus in the shape of handsome extra dividends. 3. Of the Standard Oil stocks I think well of Vacuum Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Standard Oil of California. The Pipe Line question is now in the courts.

M., Marengo, Ia.: I think well of preferred industrials like Am. Car & Fdry., Am. Woolen, and National Lead but whether they ought to be purchased now is a question. The railroad situation is not improving and unless relief is speedily granted, their condition will become deplorable and all railway equipment concerns will suffer. The effect of the tariff reduction on our woolen industry must be serious. It ought not to jeopardize the dividends on Woolen pfd., though it may lead to a reduction. B. R. T. has a very heavy bonded indebtedness. Atchison is an excellent property. Kansas City So. Pfd. is not assured of its dividends. The condition of the stock market is far from satisfactory.

W., California: Atchison, B. & O., New York Central and Pennsylvania have been favorably regarded for investment because of the excellence of their management and the prosperous territory they traverse. But if the present tendency to increase the expenses of the railroads continues and if the Interstate Commerce Commission refuses to permit a fair advance in freight rates, there is grave question whether even the best of our railroads can maintain the present rate of dividends. If stockholders would write to the Interstate Commerce Commission for fairer treatment, the effect would be wholesome. Apparently the commission hears only one side of the case.

H., Asheville, N. C.: The disclosure that Vulcan-Detinning's earnings for the first six months of this year shows a deficit of \$131,000 compared with a previous surplus of \$478,000 was discouraging, and made the holders of the shares feel like unloading. Unless the Company does better, your chances of getting out even look unfavorable. 2. I cannot see how our steel and iron companies can meet the competition of lower prices abroad. I have cautioned my readers against loading up with securities of this character in view of the new tariff bill. 3. I think well of Western Maryland, Com., but the railroad situation is growing worse and unless relieved, the market must suffer a further decline.

L., Quicksand, Ky.: 1. The profits of the life insurance business have been greatly overestimated, and the stocks of such companies, especially of the new ones are, therefore, not highly regarded as first class investments. 2. A number of securities can be bought to yield 7 per cent, but the so-called

gilt-edge bonds formerly on a 4 per cent basis now yield from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. It should be borne in mind, however, that with the improvement of properties and their establishment on a sound basis, they can emerge from the speculative to the high-class investment grade. For this reason investors carefully inquire into the merits of speculative propositions before purchasing in the hope of finding those that promise most substantial investment in future.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Advice, St. Louis: If you know nothing about making investments, your best course would be to put yourself in touch with some well-established bond house which is ready to advise its clients and to send them lists of selected bonds from which to make a choice. You can get a list of \$100 bonds, if you want to begin in a small way. A. H. Hickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y., make a specialty of advising on bond purchases. Write to them for their "Circular 6 L. W."

Hardware, New Orleans, La.: By diversifying your purchases you will not only get a wider experience, but also have a greater interest in the market. It does not take much money to make the trial. John Muir & Co., member of the Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, offer to buy one share of a standard railway stock, one of an industrial and a bond of the face value of \$100 for and investment of \$243 giving the purchaser the choice from a number of securities. Write to Muir & Co. for their "Circular 12."

Wisdom, Cincinnati: It is always wise to communicate with parties who advertise in responsible papers and if their offers are attractive, to ask them, before you invest, to give you the names of some prominent banks as references. You may be quite sure that if a National Bank recommends the parties, the latter must have a pretty fair reputation in their locality. If my readers would follow this plan before they buy securities from promoters and others, whom they do not know, they would safeguard their interests much more effectively.

Farm Mortgages, Providence, R. I.: There is no reason why in the South and the West and on the Pacific Coast, you should not get good farm mortgages, paying 5 per cent, and 6 per cent, and even better, but I advise you to deal only with mortgage companies that have had years of successful experience. W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, pays the interest on its mortgages at the Hanover National Bank, New York. Write to them for a list of their small and large mortgages from which you can make a choice.

Druggist, Newark, N. J.: It will be more advisable for you to buy Steel Preferred than Common. I fear that under the new tariff the dividends on the Common will not be maintained. 2. A \$500 6 per cent, gold bond, secured by improved Chicago real estate, can be had from S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond brokers, 1 Wall St., New York. These bonds are also in the denomination of \$1,000. The properties securing these bonds are fully described in the "Investor's Magazine" and "Circular No. 2467," copies of which can be had by writing to Straus & Co. for them.

O., Springfield, Ill.: The N. Y. Real Estate and Security Company, 42 Broadway, N. Y., reports a very large surplus. Its securities are based on selected New York City real estate. "Booklet 43," published by the Company, describing its methods and its properties, will be sent to you on request. I suggest that you submit your legal inquiry directly to the Company. It has a very large number of holders of its 6 per cent \$100 and \$1,000 bonds. The growth of all our great cities, if it continues, is calculated to improve the quality of real estate mortgages on well selected property.

Larger Income, St. Albans, Vt.: It is not easy to find a profitable security, offered at a low figure and tax exempt in Vermont and the other principal New England States and New York. Farnson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York City, are specially recommending to their customers the common stock of the Art Construction Co., of Massachusetts, at \$25 a share, netting the investor, on the present dividends, over 8 1/2 per cent. The par value of the stock is \$25. It has paid dividends regularly ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. Write to Farnson, Son & Co. for a full description which will be found in their Circular No. 10117.

Mother, Omaha, Neb.: The earnings of the Western Union during the past fiscal year showed an increase, but the falling off in the net profits was due to the large increase in operating expenses and taxes. A little over 3 per cent was earned on the stock as compared with a little over 5 per cent, in 1912. 2. The 6 per cent certificates, issued by the trust company to which you refer are secured by the capital, surplus and assets of the company. This constitutes the guarantee. This trust company will accept savings in small or large amounts and pay 6 per cent, upon them. It should stand well because it has been named as a United States Depository for postal savings. Write to the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, for a copy of its "Booklet L."

Mistake, St. Paul, Minn.: It is a mistake to believe that because a security pays a high rate of interest it is not always as safe as one that pays a lower rate, though usually the rate of interest to some extent indicates the intrinsic merit. Bonds which in former years were not regarded as gilt-edged, sometimes become seasoned by age until they are placed in the gilt edged class. Those who buy these securities are cheap, get the benefit of a good profit. Some banking houses make a specialty of looking up bonds that have the best promise. E. F. Hutton & Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York, have done this for many years. They have recently prepared a letter explaining why some bonds and stocks give a larger yield than others of the same value. This letter is interesting and educational. Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to Hutton & Co. for the "Letter J. L."

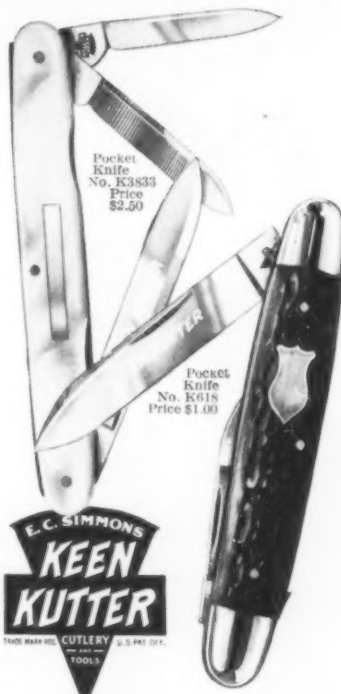
New York, October 16, 1913. JASPER.



CONSERVERS OF FOOD AT A NOTABLE FEAST

Banquet given by the American Association of Refrigeration at the Hotel Sherman Casino to the members of the International Association of Refrigeration and delegates to the Third International Congress of Refrigeration held recently in Chicago. The food stuffs served at this banquet, in which fifteen hundred participated, had previously been kept under refrigeration in accordance with the usual methods developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The event was the crowning feature of a Congress in which all nations participated to the end of conserving and improving the world's food supply. The Fourth International Congress of Refrigeration will be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1916.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



Edged Tools that are Personal Friends

There's something about a long-used pocket knife or razor that takes it out of the class of "common things" and makes it a personal friend—something to be treasured and cared for because of its long and faithful service.

KEEN KUTTER Cutlery

—pocket knives and safety razors—have proved and are proving "personal friends" to thousands of busy men whose hurried lives demand instant and unflinching service. These little edged servants have the steel that takes and holds an edge through "thick and thin"—the shape and "hang" to fit your hand and your face, without cramping the one or mistreating the other.

Keen Kutter pocket knives have strong, whip-like springs; firm, well-riveted handles and general fine finish. Keen Kutter safety razors—both standard and junior—have the proper angle to meet your face fairly and squarely and to shave you clean. They never scrape nor pull nor miss a hair.

Try these perfect knives and razors. If you do, and for any reason are dissatisfied with your purchase, your money comes back.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., Inc.

St. Louis New York Philadelphia Toledo
Minneapolis Sioux City Wichita





Made-to-Order Clothes

At Cost and 10%

Special Offer. We want to make your first suit to order at cost and only 10 per cent to cover expenses. To show you how we make these made-to-order clothes at less than ready-made.

To Secure You As a Customer

Every garment is absolutely guaranteed—absolutely satisfactory or you don't pay us a cent.

The newest all wool fabrics—the very latest styles—the finest workmanship. This offer is positively limited.

Style—Fit—Material Absolutely Guaranteed

If you are paying \$50.00 for your suits and overcoats save more than half and get the very best direct from Chicago.

We have a special reason right now for giving the best that can be given, seeking only people who want quality clothes at wonderfully low prices.

We use only the highest class, exclusively all-wool materials—follow the latest style—employ the best tailors possible. Our special measurement chart makes a perfect fit absolutely sure.

You pay no commissions to merchants—no expensive salesmen—no other indirect expenses. Our clothes command respect and admiration. They give you that well-groomed, custom-made look. Send today for free samples and style books.

Open a Charge Account!

Do business with us on the same terms that tailors give the best and most responsible people in town who buy on a charge account. One-third down—balance after receipt of clothes if you wish. Or, if you choose, one-third at the end of the first month and one-third at the end of the second month. If you are in the ready-made class—get out of it.

Babson Bros.
19th Street and
California Ave.
Dept. 2413 Chicago

Please send, absolutely free, without any obligation on my part, your look of samples and illustrations of the new styles of today.

Name.....
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Send for New Samples and Styles

Mail the coupon today. It will bring you the new special book of samples and styles absolutely free. This will reveal to you the efficient business methods by which we can make such tremendous offers in high grade guaranteed tailored clothes. Do not wait. Send the coupon now. We can have your suit ready in ten days.

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Dept. 5417
10th Street and
California Ave.
Chicago, Ill.



12 Art Panels 50c

Beautiful Duo Tint Reproductions of Famous Paintings—Panel Size 7 x 10. These pictures are real gems—the most exquisite portrayals of "WOMEN BEAUTIFUL!"

ever shown in one collection. We send a full set of 12 in handsome Art Portfolio, packed flat and safe delivery guaranteed, together with like-size miniatures of many other beautiful and catchy den pictures, for only 50c. coin, money order or U. S. stamps. Send at once. Money back if not satisfied. Or send \$1.25 for same set hand-colored.

FLORENTINE ART COMPANY
Dept. D-10, 4111 Schiller Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

FREE—Order panels at once and we will include "Free" a beautiful den picture in colors.

AGENTS, LISTEN:

Another Live one. The New Tariff Law is IT. Full official text in handy book form with the new tariff and old compared. Everybody interested. Don't miss this. Send 10c for complete copy or five dollars for one hundred copies prepaid and Get Busy.

C. S. HAMMOND & CO.
30 Church Street New York

20c Coin or Stamps for This Trial Bottle

of the most exquisite and costly perfume made. The fragrance of thousands of perfect blossoms in a tiny vial with long glass stopper. Drifts, delicate, alluring. Lily of the Valley, Violet or Rose odors. Regular Rieger's Flower Drops bottle, 30 drops, \$1.50 at dealers. Send 20c for Miniature Trial Bottle and dainty booklet. Write Now. **Paul Rieger, 2417 First St., San Francisco**

WHITE VALLEY GEMS

LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS
Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and WILL CUT GLASS. Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings. See them before paying. Will send you any style. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalog. (11) **WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 719 Walnut Bldg., Indianapolis**

EDWARDS FIREPROOF GARAGES

For Automobiles and Motorcycles
\$30 and Up
Easy to put up. Portable. All sizes. Postal brings latest illustrated catalog. The Edwards Mfg. Co., 335-385 Eggleston Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Our Navy's New Collier "Jupiter"

ELABORATE and exacting tests of the new naval collier *Jupiter* are now being conducted on the Pacific Coast. The *Jupiter*, which left its moorings at the Mare Island navy-yard for the first time on August 20th, is of 19,500 tons displacement, has a coal-carrying capacity of 12,500 tons and a fuel oil capacity of 375,000 gallons. It is the largest vessel yet constructed on the Pacific Coast.

The details of the trials which have been conducted in San Francisco Bay and outside the Golden Gate during the last month are guarded as a secret by naval officers, but they cover two important innovations in ship construction—first, electric engines to transmit motive power; and, second, a new coal-gear.

The conduct of the electric engines up to date promises high success. Commander G. S. Lincoln, chief of the machinery division at Mare Island, was aboard on the *Jupiter's* first trial trip and reported that the engines worked perfectly, developing 5,000 horsepower, with 104 revolutions a minute. This was better than expected and inspired complete confidence that the contract horse-power of 5,200 would easily be developed with 110 revolutions. At a previous dock trial the engines developed all the power which the propellers and the steel hawsers holding the vessel could stand. A year of hard experiments, however, will be carried on before final judgment is passed. If present hopes are justified they will perhaps revolutionize warship construction, as they vastly decrease the requirements for propelling space and give greater fuel capacity—one of the major desires of all naval constructors.

Of the coal apparatus, however, there is not quite so much assurance. This new coal-gear consists of eight steel towers on the upper and poop decks between the hatches. Each pair of booms, when in po-



One of the "clam shell" buckets of the new United States Collier "Jupiter" discharging coal into the open hatch of another vessel.

sition, supports a transverse wire span over the center of each hatch, on which a coal trolley operates. The clam-shell buckets are designed to dip into bunkers and transfer coal from ship to ship or from shore to ship. The booms and buckets can also operate singly. Each hatch and pair of booms are calculated to unload 100 tons of coal an hour.

Naval officers decline to discuss the result of the trials of the coal-gear system made so far, but unofficial reports indicate that it has not come up to expectations. The *Jupiter* moored alongside the British steamship *Bellerado*, with 6,480 tons of coal from Norfolk. After working ten days, the daily average of tons unloaded was a trifle over 400, and the new collier gave up the task on account of the severe damage done to the *Bellerado* by the *Jupiter's* heavy steel buckets striking the sides of the hatches. With the continuous chain of buckets used in the

British Navy, 800 tons an hour could have been handled and the *Bellerado's* cargo unloaded in a single day.

The principal merit claimed for the *Jupiter's* new method is the facility with which it can coal men-of-war at sea by means of pulling close alongside and using the twin booms and wire trolley. The success of this feature remains to be decided by future tests. In a brief test in the becalmed waters of San Francisco Bay it proved feasible, but whether the apparatus can be used in heavy seas or on the immense ground swells that extend 200 miles from the Pacific shore-line, is another matter.

Commander Joseph M. Reeves and a specially selected crew of naval seamen will remain in charge of the *Jupiter* for at least a year; then, if it proves acceptable to the Government, it will be turned over to a civilian crew.

FREDERICK FAULKNER.

Significance of the American Road Congress

(Continued from page 403)

W. G. Edens, president of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association, cited the example of a brick road in Illinois that was nineteen years old and which never had cost a dollar for repairs. He said he had asked a road commissioner of the county how long it would last and was told that it would wear for one hundred years and that all that was necessary then was to take the brick up and turn them over and they would last another hundred years. "Why in the name of common sense," he asked, "do we go on building roads that cost \$500 a mile a year to maintain when we can build roads at say double the cost that will last a century without any expense for repairs?"

During the convention a great many of the delegates were taken out in automobiles to inspect the concrete roads in Wayne County, leading out of Detroit. More than 65 miles of these roads have been put down since 1909 at an average cost of about \$13,000 a mile, which is even less than the cost of contiguous macadam roads, and they have not averaged more than \$5.00 a year per mile for maintenance. Some of the macadam roads built one and two years ago have already gone to pieces, whereas the oldest of the concrete roads show very little wear and are in excellent condition after nearly five years of heavy mixed traffic.

Success of the convict system of road construction was dealt with by some of the speakers and a resolution was adopted approving this system.

The destructive effect of narrow tires on heavily loaded vehicles was explained and some of the speakers did not hesitate to say that these did more damage to the roads than the rapidly moving automobiles which have been blamed so much for road damage. Although wide tire laws have been placed on the statutes of many of the states, the need of enforcing them was emphasized.

It might be wished that the road congress had been productive of more definite results

in the form of resolutions that would indicate solutions of the many serious problems as to how the country shall proceed to finance and construct good highways, what type or types will be most economical to build and maintain and how and whether their use shall be regulated and any class of users taxed directly for their upkeep.

No Municipal Ice Plant

EVERY business man gets a real jolt when the government he pays taxes to support goes into business as his competitor. He is patient with most of the devices that cut into his profits, but intolerant of the municipal government that crowds him. The late Mayor Gaynor condemned the special bond issue of \$32,000 for an ice plant in New York and called it a "vote-catching" device in his veto. In fact it smacked of socialism. A city makes a mistake when it ventures into paternal rule, a theory which fortunately has gained little foothold in the United States.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons



THE LATE PRINCE TARO KATSURA

PRINCE TARO KATSURA, former premier of Japan, and one of that country's greatest statesmen and soldiers, died at Tokyo, Oct. 10. He is credited with having been the chief factor in bringing about the alliance between Great Britain and Japan. He rose from obscurity to high positions through exceptional ability and patriotic zeal.

ADOLPHUS BUSCH, the millionaire brewer of St. Louis, died at Langenschwalbach, Prussia, Oct. 10th, aged 71. He was widely esteemed and was a friend of Emperor William. One of his many benevolent gifts was a donation of \$500,000 for a Germanic Museum at Harvard University.

BENJAMIN ALTMAN, president of the dry goods firm of B. Altman & Co., and owner of one of the finest private collections of paintings and porcelains in existence, died in New York, Oct. 7, aged 73. He left a fortune of nearly \$50,000,000.

PROFESSOR ROBINSON ELLIS, the greatest of English Latinists, died at Oxford, England, Oct. 9th, aged 79.

CARDINAL GREGORY MARIA AGUIRREY-GARCIA, Archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain, died at Toledo, Spain, Oct. 9th, aged 78.



Refreshing Wholesome Stimulating

Doctors tell you that hot water is excellent for the system. In Armour's Bouillon you have hot water plus beef (or chicken), vegetables, and seasoning. Made in an instant by dropping an ARMOUR BOUILLON CUBE in a cup of hot water.

In boxes of 12, 50 and 100. Grocers and druggists everywhere.

For Free Samples, address Armour and Company, Chicago



Instant Bunion Relief Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove to you as I have done for 57,532 others in the last six months. I claim to have the most successful remedy for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shills or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you are with them all—you have not tried my remedy and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home remedy which relieves you almost instantly of the pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO. 3566 W. 26th St. Chicago

The Baffling Psychic Phenomena of the 20th Century

PSYCHO! What is it? Do you want to be Astonished! Perplexed! Mystified! Then investigate this little Mystery. In Psycho you will find most amazing facts for yourself and for the world, and something that will make you THINKING. The claims for Psycho are STARTLING, but they are TRUE. With your finger-tips resting on this little instrument, without volition on your part, it will write intelligent answers to your spoken or MENTAL questions. Sometimes tell your most secret thoughts, give advice on love and business, draw pictures, and do other wonderful things. These open up very interesting questions in psychic phenomena. Is this from magnetism, electricity, odor, or is it "reprints"? Opinions differ, theories fall, and science fails at attempt to explain. Curious yourself? Post a letter FREE! BOOK-LET, containing extracts from the great, scientific journals, magazines, etc. Nothing more is charged for Psycho than that it is a wonderful scientific toy.

PSYCHO MFG. COMPANY
(Dept. Y) 2020 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia

Free Trial for Xmas

Moth-Proof Red Cedar Chest
10 Days FREE TRIAL
A Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest makes the finest Xmas birthday or wedding gift. Protect garments and treasures from moths, mice, dust and damp. Shipped from factory at factory prices. Freight prepaid. Write for illustrated catalog showing all designs, sizes and prices. **WRITE TODAY!** Piedmont Red Cedar Chest Co., Dept. 392, Statesville, N. C.

LEGS STRAIGHT?

If not, our new invention will give the trim, straight, finished effect shown here. Impossible to detect. Sent on approval. Write for information, mailed sealed.

ALISON CO. (Dept. J.)
1401 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mushroom Growing

is a good, sound, paying proposition. Mushrooms bring from 50c to \$2.50 a pound, 70 pounds and more raised on small beds, which cost practically nothing to make. Can be grown at home in basements, barns, sheds, chicken houses, etc. Take little care, don't interfere with your regular occupation. The whole family can help in raising them. Send for beautifully illustrated booklet about mushroom culture.

A. V. JACKSON, Falmouth Mushroom Culture, Inc.,
95 Clifford Street, FALMOUTH, MASS.
The Largest Modern Mushroom Plant in the World.

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items, and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1863

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, October, 1863)

October, 1863

The Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, to be opened on the 1st of November, is the largest one in the United States. It will accommodate 1,300 guests; is seven stories high; and cost, including ground \$1,276,000.

There was a heavy snowstorm in the northern part of Indiana on the 26th of September.

Milk is now seven cents a quart retail, five and a half cents wholesale.

General Winfield Scott's health is much improved. He is very busy on his history of his own campaigns.

President Lincoln has been presented with a handsome and exceedingly substantial cane, made from live oak of the old ship "Constitution." The wood is the finest oak and beautifully polished. The head of the cane is of polished iron, the material being a portion of a bolt taken from the original Monitor, which was broken from the first shot she received from the Confederate "Merimac." On the top of the head are the words "Constitution" and "Monitor" and the dates 1812 and 1862. These form a circle, and in the center is engraved an anchor—the emblem of hope.

Despite all the outcry against West Point for its presumed disloyalty, only 192 out of nearly 900 students went with the South, and of these all but 14 were natives of slaveholding states.

Greenbacks — Few people, perhaps, are aware why the national currency is printed with greenbacks, therefore we explain the reason. Ever since the adoption of paper currency it has been the constant study of bank note engravers to get up some plan of printing bills that could not be counterfeited. In this they only partly succeeded till as late as 1857 when a man named Stacy J. Edson invented a kind of green ink, which he patented June 30th of that year. It is called anti-photographic ink, because it cannot be photographed and cannot be dislodged with alkalis by counterfeiters to get a complete facsimile of the bills. As it is a secret known only to the American Bank Note Company and the inventor, it is impossible to counterfeit the greenback money. It was used by many banks before the war, but was never a leading feature of the bill. Even if the composition of the ink was known, it would be of no use, as the work could not be copied from the genuine bills with any other kind of ink. The date of the patent can be seen on the bills in small print.



NEWSBOYS ARRIVING IN CAMP WITH LESLIE'S IN 1863

No periodical or newspaper of the time made so strong an appeal to the soldiers as LESLIE'S. In those days illustrations in papers were not common, and LESLIE'S pictured the war and other current news in graphic sketches, made by a large staff of the best artists in America. As a result, the arrival of mounted newsboys was hailed with delight by the soldiers. Their rides were often long, rough and perilous but the welcome which they received made up for the discomfort.



FORTY

PRIZE

MEDALS

OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grand, Square and Upright Pianofortes.

THALBERG'S CERTIFICATE:

"Since my arrival in America I have constantly used the Pianos of Messrs. Chickering & Sons, and I can only repeat that which I have so often said before: The instruments are the best I have seen in the United States, and will compare favorably with any I have ever known." S. THALBERG.

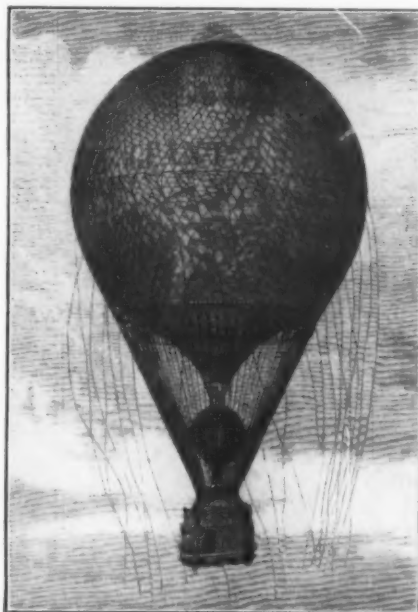
GOTTSCALK'S CERTIFICATE:

"The problem which, for more than half a century, the great European manufacturers have been proposing to themselves may be reduced to this: How to obtain the greatest possible volume of tone without altering its character, and at the same time to preserve its clearness and homogeneity through all the extent of the keyboard. You, alone, Messrs. Chickering & Sons, have succeeded, as I fully believe, in combining the different elements which have so long been sought after, in a manner which will henceforth make our modern Pianos the most complete of instruments. Accept, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of Pianos, and it is not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeded in matching and surpassing the efforts of the Erards, the Pleyels, the Collards and the Broadwoods. Truly Yours, December, 1862." L. M. GOTTSCALK.

Warerooms, 625 Broadway, N. Y., 246 Washington Street, Boston.

STILL IN BUSINESS 50 YEARS AFTER

In going through the old files of LESLIE'S there are few names of firms that are still doing business, but the Chickering Piano Company is well-known, in fact better known, to-day, and though the two cities mentioned have so radically changed, the name Chickering is familiar to those now residing at the old sites.



BALLOON THAT CARRIED UP A HOUSE

Late in October, 1863, all Paris was agog over the ascension of a monster balloon, "Le Geant", which carried a house 8 feet in height and 13 feet long instead of the customary basket.



A SPIRITED ENGAGEMENT OF THE SIOUX INDIAN WAR

Gallant repulse of the Sioux attack on Capt. Davis's Cavalry, from a sketch by LESLIE'S Special Artist George Ellisbury. The Sioux Indians occupied a large territory drained by the James, Missouri and upper Mississippi Rivers on the then northwestern frontier, and during the Civil War were causing great disturbance. Many engagements took place in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The Indians were quieted for a while, but frequently renewed hostilities and the Government found its hands full until after the close of the Civil War, when our army in greater strength was able to bring the Indians into final subjection.

October, 1863

Emigrants numbering 107,000 have arrived in New York since January — just double the number who came during the same time last year.

The factory girls of Paterson, says the Bergen, N. J. Democrat, are on a strike for the ten-hour system. It seems that for years past they have been laboring from twelve to sixteen hours each a day, and now they are, with few exceptions, refused the "ten hour system" or increased wages by their employers.

In Boston, 24th of October, died George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner. He had been ill for several months, the immediate complaint being paralysis. He was one of the most accomplished men of the time, a far superior man, intellectually, than his brother. He was emphatically a scholar, a gentleman and a Christian — of him we may quote Coleridge's couplet — "Is it a deathbed where a Christian lies? Yes, but not his, 'tis Death itself that dies."

The Patapsco, from Havana, informs us that a rebellion against the Spaniards in San Domingo had broken out in the city of Puerta Plata. The Commander was forced to shut himself with the troops under his command up in the fort. He dispatched a request to Havana for aid, and a war steamer was sent off with troops.

A queer marriage was lately celebrated at Liege in Belgium. An organ-player 65 years of age, was united to a blushing bride of 74, who appeared on crutches and whose business is that of fortune-telling. The four witnesses to this happy event were not in the first years of youth either, their combined ages making 409 years.

A copy of the New Testament, written 200 years after the birth of Christ, is said to have been discovered by Professor Tischendorf, a Russian, at the Monastery of St. Katherine, Mt. Sinai, in the possession of a monk. Fifty copies of the work are to be photographed, with every blot, stain and mark found in the original, and they will be sent to the principal libraries of the world.

Mr. Gibson has been summoned from Rome to England by the Prince of Wales, to execute the bust of Her Royal Highness the Princess.

The Belgian Government has offered Louis Sallart 20,000 for an unfinished painting, "The Palace of Tournay," but the artist expects to receive a larger sum for it.



The Heater That Makes Comfort Complete

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Anywhere that extra heat is needed—parlor, bedroom or bathroom—day or night—you will get the most comfort and satisfaction with the Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater.

Absolutely the best Oil Heater made. The very thing for chilly Fall nights or cold snaps.

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